

AC 4416

SOUTHAMPTON
URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.



The 21st Annual Report

ON THE

Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

For the Year 1894

BY

A. WELLESLEY HARRIS,

M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., D.P.H., &c.,

Medical Officer of Health to the Borough and Port of Southampton
Medical Officer to the Southampton Fever Hospital.

—◆—
Southampton:

PRINTED AT THE "SOUTHAMPTON TIMES" STEAM PRINTING WORKS, 11,
ABOVE BAR.

MDCCCXCV.



SOUTHAMPTON
URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.



The 21st Annual Report

ON THE

Vital Statistics and Sanitary Condition

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON,

For the Year 1894,

BY

A. WELLESLEY HARRIS,

M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., D.P.H., &c.,

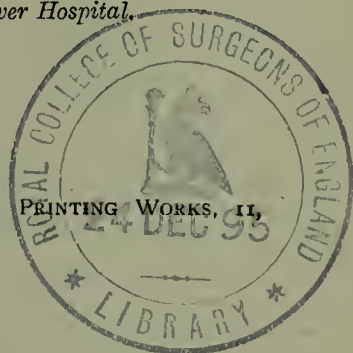
Medical Officer of Health to the Borough and Port of Southampton,

Medical Officer to the Southampton Fever Hospital.

Southampton:

PRINTED AT THE "SOUTHAMPTON TIMES" STEAM
ABOVE BAR.

MDCCCXCV.



INDEX.

	PAGE
Acreage in Wards	8
Admissions to Hospital	33
Area of Borough	2
Artizans' Dwellings	72
Ditto Plan suggested for	74
Bakehouses, Inspection of	41
Birth Rate	5
Borough Analyst Report... ..	43—49
Bye-Laws, Building	54
Common Lodging Houses	55
Common Lodging Houses, Municipal	75
Ditto Description of	76
Ditto Probable Income of... ..	77
Ditto Glasgow, Financial Returns of	78
Comparative Mortality	11
County Borough, Population of	2
Cowsheds, Inspection of... ..	41—42
Dairies, Inspection of	41—42
Death Rate at various ages	15
Deaths, Causes of	6—17—22
Deaths, Causes of for 10 years	11
Death Rate	6—9
Death Rates in Borough for 10 years	14
Death Rate, Chart of	14
Death Rate of principal Infectious Diseases. .	15
Deaths, Street Localization of	23—28
Density of Population	2—3—8

	PAGE
Diarrhœa and Dysentery	6
Diarrhœa, Infantile	6—7
Disinfection	36
Drain Testing	54
Factory and Workshop Act	40
Food and Drugs Act	43
Food, Inspection of	50
Geology of Southampton	62—66
Housing of the Working Classes	67—80
Ditto Choice of Building Site	70
Ditto Class of Tenants at Present on Area	71
Ditto Demolition of Building	68
Ditto Description of Area	68
Ditto Housing of Displaced Tenants	69
Infantile Mortality	16
Infectious Diseases, Notification of	30
Influenza	7
Marriage Returns	38
Meteorological Returns	39
Milkshops, Inspection of	41—42
New Cases of Infectious Sickness	13
Nuisances	56—57—58
Nuisances, Summary of	58
Phthisis	8
Portswold, Birth Rate of	5
Ditto Death Rate of	9
Ditto Population of	2
Ditto Population per acre	2
Removal of Ashes	56
Sanitary Defects of Houses 51—52—53—54—56—57	
Slaughterhouses	55
Small Pox	30—34

	PAGE
Tenement Houses Furnished, description of	79
Tenement Occupation	3—4
Vaccination, Returns of... ..	37
Ward Mortality	7
Wards, Number of Houses in	8
Wards, Population in	8
Water Supply	40
Workrooms, Inspection of	40—41
Zymotic Death Rate	8
Zymotic Diseases	6—16



By the Order of the Local Government Board, dated March 23, 1891, Article 18, Section 14, it is prescribed that the Medical Officer of Health shall "prepare an Annual Report, to be made to the "end of December in each year, comprising a summary of the "action taken during the year for preventing the spread of "disease, and an account of the sanitary state of his District "generally at the end of the year. The report shall also contain "an account of the inquiries which he has made as to conditions "injurious to health existing in his District, and of the proceedings "in which he has taken part or advised under the Public Health "Act, 1875, so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions ; "and also an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on "his advice, for sanitary purposes over places and houses that "Sanitary Authorities have power to regulate, with the nature "and results of any proceedings which may have been so required "and taken in respect of the same during the year. It shall also "record the action taken by him, or on his advice, during the year "in regard to offensive trades and to factories and workshops. "The Report shall also contain Tabular Statements (on forms to "be supplied by the Local Government Board, or to the like effect) "of the sickness and mortality within the District, classified "according to diseases, ages, and localities."



SOUTHAMPTON
URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

OFFICERS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health's Department,
1894.

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough and Port.
A. WELLESLEY HARRIS, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H.

Statistical Clerk.
A. H. HOOLEY.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances.
D. C. AMOR, Assoc. San. Inst.

Assistant Inspectors.
M. BATCHELOR, Cert. San. Inst.
C. G. RABBETTS, " " "
J. H. FOWLES, " " "

Inspector of Workrooms, Pairsies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, Bakehouses, and
Inspector under the Shop Hours Act.
A. HENNEN, Cert. San. Inst.

Matron, West Quay Hospital.
MISS FERGUSSON.

Caretakers of Hospital Ship "Adelaide."
J. HERBERT AND WIFE.

Port Inspectors.
R. W. LEE.
E. LOWE.

Steam Ambulance.

ENGINEER—C. BRENNAN.

ATTENDANT—W. OCKLEFORD.

Members of the Health Committee, and Port Sanitary Committee.*Chairman*—LEVI BUTTON, ESQ., J.P., MAYOR.*Deputy-Chairman*—MR. JUNIOR-BAILIFF WALTON.

MR. SHERIFF TILLING	MR. COUNCILLOR EDWARDS
MR. SENIOR-BAILIFF GLASSPOOL	MR. COUNCILLOR GAYTON
MR. ALDERMAN WHITE	MR. COUNCILLOR MITCHELL
MR. COUNCILLOR BATHE	MR. COUNCILLOR WATSON

*The Committee has appointed the following Sub-Committees:—***Bills Sub-Committee.***Chairman*—THE MAYOR.*Deputy-Chairman*—MR. JUNIOR-BAILIFF WALTON.

{ MR. SENIOR-BAILIFF GLASSPOOL	{ MR. COUNCILLOR GAYTON
{ MR. COUNCILLOR BATHE	{ MR. COUNCILLOR MITCHELL
{ MR. SHERIFF TILLING	{ MR. COUNCILLOR EDWARDS
{ MR. ALDERMAN WHITE	{ MR. COUNCILLOR WATSON

Hospital-Ship Sub-Committee.

THE MAYOR

MR. SHERIFF TILLING	MR. COUNCILLOR EDWARDS
MR. JUNIOR-BAILIFF WALTON	MR. COUNCILLOR GAYTON

Land-Hospital Sub-Committee.

THE MAYOR

MR. SENIOR-BAILIFF GLASSPOOL	MR. ALDERMAN WHITE
MR. JUNIOR-BAILIFF WALTON	MR. COUNCILLOR BATHE

Sub-Committee, re Common Lodging Houses and Slaughter Houses.

THE MAYOR

MR. SHERIFF TILLING	MR. JUNIOR-BAILIFF WALTON
MR. SENIOR-BAILIFF GLASSPOOL	MR. COUNCILLOR WATSON

Emergency Sub-Committee.

THE MAYOR.

MR. JUNIOR-BAILIFF WALTON	MR. COUNCILLOR EDWARDS
MR. COUNCILLOR BATHE	MR. COUNCILLOR GAYTON

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to present to you the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, as required by the Regulations of the Local Government Board.

Five years have now elapsed since my appointment, and I may remind you that during that period the Health Authority have carried out many sanitary improvements, including a number of measures for protecting the public from the danger of epidemic disease.

The Council have adopted a scheme for the perfection of that portion of their drainage system which required improvement.

They have provided extra Hospital accommodation in a Floating Sanatorium.

Following a representation the Council have formulated and presented a scheme for the clearing of a large insanitary area and the provision of better housing of the working classes.

During my term of office the whole of the work of the Health Department has been completely reorganized. Trained Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed who have done excellent work without friction with the general public.

The requirements of the various Sanitary Acts have had the closest attention.

During the past year a special Inspector has been appointed to assist in the inspection of Workrooms, Bakehouses, Dairies, &c.

Taking the Report as a whole it bears evidence of a most satisfactory nature.

There has been an unusually low death rate, viz :—16·63 per 1000, and a great reduction of infectious sickness.

New Bye-Laws have been enforced for the better regulation of Common Lodging Houses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, and Houses let in Lodgings, which I trust will prove serviceable in maintaining and improving the public health generally.

In this Report I am enabled by the kindness of Mr. W. Whitaker, F R.S., to include a valuable Report on the Geology of Southampton.

Among other new features is a spot-map, shewing the exact locality of cases of infectious disease.

Also an outlined plan, showing the insanitary area included in my official representation under the Housing of the Working Classes, together with photographs of the most ancient and insanitary portions of such places.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A. WELLESLEY HARRIS,

Medical Officer of Health.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

SOUTHAMPTON.

February, 1895.

PART I.



VITAL STATISTICS.

PART I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The area of the Borough, inclusive of Mudlands, equals 2,315 acres; exclusive of Mudlands, 2004 acres.

The County Borough of Southampton includes the Tything of Portswood, which district is chiefly a residential one occupied by the more wealthy classes of the general inhabitants.

Nearly all the available building land has been covered in this district, the houses are well arranged, being chiefly of the semi-detached variety, with fair garden space.

The Tything of Portswood is one with the Town-proper for all purposes except for those of Poor Law administration.

It has an acreage of 680 acres.

Estimated population middle of 1894, 10,992.

Persons per acre on estimated population, 16·16.

The Birth rate and Death rate are shown separately on Tables III. and VI.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH.

At the Census taken in April, 1891, the enumerated population was 65,325; upon this the population, at the middle of 1894, is estimated to be 67,283 for the entire Borough.

DENSITY.

The mean density of population on area, exclusive of Mudlands is 33·5 per acre. This average is greatly exceeded in some portions of the Borough, as will be seen by the Table showing the mortality in separate wards (see Table V).

The total number of houses in the Borough Census,
1891, was 13,108

Since that time the following number have been built:—

April to December, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	92
Whole of 1892,	...	...	...	...	...	125
„ 1893,	...	...	...	...	...	156
„ 1894,	...	...	...	...	...	426
Total	...	...	...	...	...	13,907

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The unequal distribution is shown in Table V.

The average number of persons per house is 4·83.

Tenement Occupation :—A large portion of the inhabitants reside in tenement houses. Many of these houses are becoming over crowded, the demand for small cottage property in the town being far in excess of the supply.

This is due in a great measure to the scarcity of building sites, the Town-proper being almost completely built over. The following Table is extracted from the Census Returns, 1891 :—

TABLE I.

Extract from Census Returns, 1891.

TOTAL TENEMENTS, AND TENEMENTS WITH LESS THAN FIVE ROOMS, DISTINGUISHING THOSE OCCUPIED BY VARIOUS NUMBER OF PERSONS IN SANITARY DISTRICTS.

Sanitary District.	Administrative County.	Rooms in Tenement.	Number of Tenements with less than 5 rooms.	Number of Occupants of Tenements.											
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 or more
Southampton Urban.		1	910	556	248	63	20	16	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total Tenements,	County Borough.	2	1,341	332	462	261	174	74	26	8	2	2	...	...	...
14,687		3	978	97	255	217	159	107	67	45	23	4	4	...	...
		4	1,833	70	310	335	308	293	231	135	84	46	15	4	2

BIRTHS.

The total number of Births registered for the entire Borough during 1894 numbered 2,113, of which 1,097 were males, and 1,016 females, giving a Birth Rate of 31·40, an increase compared with 1893 of 1·18.

The Birth Rates for the past ten years are shown as follows :—

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES FOR THE WHOLE OF THE BOROUGH, FOR TEN YEARS 1885 to 1894 INCLUSIVE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total Births.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
1885	982	932	1,914	30·79
1886	1,003	923	1,926	30·72
1887	1,007	972	1,979	31·30
1888	1,000	996	1,996	31·31
1889	982	984	1,966	30·59
1890	961	887	1,848	28·52
1891	1,069	976	2,045	31·30
1892	988	923	1,911	28·93
1893	1,018	997	2,015	30·22
1894	1,097	1,016	2,113	31·40
<i>Average 10 years.</i>	1,011	960	1,971	30·50

TABLE III.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHS, AND BIRTH RATES IN THE TOWN-PROPER AND THE TYTHING OF PORTSWOOD FOR TEN YEARS, 1885 TO 1894 INCLUSIVE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Town-proper.</i>				<i>Tything of Portswood.</i>			
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total Births.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total Births.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
1885	853	806	1659	30·73	129	126	255	31·16
1886	869	804	1673	30·85	134	119	253	29·89
1887	841	832	1673	30·71	166	140	306	35·00
1888	851	856	1707	31·19	149	140	289	32·03
1889	839	821	1660	30·19	143	163	306	32·89
1890	838	747	1585	28·71	123	140	263	27·44
1891	905	835	1740	31·37	164	141	305	30·92
1892	843	796	1639	29·38	145	127	272	26·45
1893	857	847	1704	30·41	161	150	311	29·23
1894	933	864	1797	31·92	164	152	316	28·75
<i>Average 10 Years.</i>	863	820	1683	30·54	148	139	287	30·37

DEATHS.

During the year ended December 31st, 1894, 1,161 Deaths were registered in the entire Borough, against 1,370 in the preceding year, giving a gross Death Rate of 17·25 per 1,000.

Forty-two of these Deaths occurred among persons residing outside the Borough, giving a corrected Death Rate for the entire Borough of 16·63 per 1,000, as against 19·96 per 1,000 in 1893.

The mortality rates for the individual Wards are shown in Table IV., each Ward having its own particular influence in affecting the Death Rate for one or more of the following reasons:—The class of the inhabitants; occupation; crowding on space; poverty, &c.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS.

Class 1, Zymotic Diseases.—The mortality arising under this Class is considerably below that of the previous year.

Only three deaths arose from Small Pox and Scarlet Fever, five from Diphtheria, thirteen from Typhoid Fever, and thirteen from Measles, against 45 in 1893. Thirty-one from Whooping Cough, and thirteen from Influenza.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery claim thirteen deaths as against 54 in 1893. Nearly the whole of these were children under one year of age.

It is quite possible that the cause of the ailment was principally due to improper feeding of infants, arising either from ignorance on the part of those in charge or the impure quality of the milk supplied.

During the greater part of 1894, Bye-laws have been strictly enforced regulating the cleanliness of milk shops and milk vessels. This action may already have been the means of preventing some cases of infantile diarrhœa, and if only a single life has by such means been preserved, it is worth the trouble.

TABLE IV.

SHOWING DEATH-RATE IN EACH OF THE MUNICIPAL WARDS
CALCULATED UPON THE CENSUS POPULATION OF 1891.

<i>No. of Ward.</i>	<i>Name of Ward.</i>	<i>Pop. Census 1891.</i>	<i>Zymotic Diseases.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Phthisis.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>All other Diseases.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>	<i>Total Death Rate.</i>
1	Town Ward	6269	11	1'7	12	1'9	89	14.2	112	17'8
2	St. James' Ward	6787	18	2'6	13	1'9	105	*14'3	136	*18'8
3	St. Mary's Ward	7649	11	1'4	10	1'3	99	13'0	120	15'7
4	All Saints Ward	5950	2	0'3	9	1'5	81	13'6	92	15'4
5	Trinity Ward	5315	7	1'3	8	1'5	68	12'8	83	15'6
6	Northam Ward	7333	11	1'5	4	0'5	87	11'9	102	13'9
7	Nichols Town Ward	7324	9	1'2	9	1'2	66	9'0	84	11'4
8	Newtown Ward	6028	7	1'2	8	1'3	76	12'6	91	15'1
9	Bevois Ward	6058	6	1'0	10	1'6	61	10'1	77	12'7
10	Portswood Ward	5932	9	1'5	4	0'6	76	12'9	89	15'0
	Public Institutions	64,645	91	...	87	...	808	...	986	...
	The Workhouse	560	3	...	18	...	80	...	101	...
	R.S.H. Infirmary	120	5	...	6	...	58	...	69	...
	Fever Hospital		3	...	..	...	2	...	5	...
		65,325	102	...	111		948		1161	

*Less Deaths from Accidents in the Docks.

DEATHS FROM INFANTILE DIARRHŒA (UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE) FOR 5 YEARS, 1890 TO 1894.

1890	...	...	...	...	14
1891	..	...	...	...	8
1892	...	...	...	...	21
1893	...	...	...	...	47
1894	...	...	...	...	7

INFLUENZA.

During the first quarter of the year, this disease appeared and caused thirteen deaths, compared with five in 1893 ; fortunately it did not assume an epidemic form.

PHTHISIS.

This disease was the cause of 111 deaths, compared with 102 in 1893. The deaths occurred for the most part in the poorest and most crowded districts of the Borough, as will be seen on referring to the Street List.

There is no need to comment further on the causes, which are all set out in Table XV; there being no increase in any particular disease, but, on the whole, a general diminution.

The Zymotic Death Rate of 1.20 is exceedingly low. See Table VII. This, together with the low Death Rate of 16.63, shows a highly satisfactory state of healthiness of the Borough. See Table VII.

TABLE V.

TABLE SHOWING ACREAGE, HOUSES PER ACRE, DENSITY OF POPULATION, AND DEATH RATE FOR FOUR YEARS, CALCULATED UPON THE CENSUS POPULATION OF 1891, IN THE TEN MUNICIPAL WARDS.

No. of Ward.	Name of Ward.	Acreage.	No. of Houses, Census 1891.	No. of Houses per Acre.	Population, Census 1891.	Population per Acre.	Death Rate calculated upon the Census 1891.			
							1891	1892	1893	1894
1	Town Ward	67	1220	18.2	6269	93.5	16.1	21.6	21.2	17.8
2	St. James Ward	*84	1254	14.9	6787	80.8	†17.5	†21.2	†22.5	†18.8
3	St. Mary's Ward	89	1415	15.9	8209	92.2	18.3	20.5	21.1	15.7
4	All Saints Ward	179	1283	7.2	5950	33.2	15.8	22.5	14.6	15.4
5	Trinity Ward	69	1144	16.5	5315	77.0	18.6	25.2	21.8	15.6
6	Northam Ward	144	1356	9.4	7333	50.9	16.9	19.5	18.9	13.9
7	Nichols Town Ward	79	1508	19.0	7324	92.7	10.6	16.6	15.5	11.4
8	Newtown Ward	91	1283	14.1	6148	67.5	14.6	17.6	14.4	15.1
9	Bevois Ward	183	1386	7.5	6058	33.1	11.5	16.3	14.6	12.7
10	Portswood Ward	†584	1259	2.1	5932	10.1	13.1	15.5	12.1	15.0
		†*1569	13,108	8.3	65,325	41.6				

* Excluding the Docks.

† Excluding the Common.

‡ Less Deaths from Accidents in the Docks.

The Death Rates in the Town Ward, St. Mary's Ward, and Newtown Ward do not include the deaths occurring in the Fever Hospital, Workhouse, and Infirmary respectively.

TABLE VI.

SHOWING DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE FOR THE TOWN-PROPER AND THE TYTHING OF PORTSWOOD FOR THE TEN YEARS 1885 TO 1894 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Town-proper.				Tything of Portswood.			
	Males.	Females	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.	Males.	Females.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.
1885	569	507	1,076	19'61	58	56	114	13'93
1886	543	483	1,026	18'51	64	63	127	15'00
1887	551	536	1,087	19'42	73	54	127	14'52
1888	485	480	965	17'30	71	58	129	14'29
1889	502	466	968	17'10	55	58	113	12'14
1890	561	475	1,036	18'20	61	71	132	13'77
1891	550	519	1,069	18'95	64	58	122	12'37
1892	610	657	1,297	22'69	83	86	169	16'43
1893	610	590	1,230	21'29	64	76	140	13'15
1894	552	468	1,020	17'37	77	64	141	12'82
Average 10 years.	559	518	1,077	19'04	67	64	131	13'84

TABLE VII.

SHOWING BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, AND ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES FOR THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON AND FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, FOR TEN YEARS, 1885 to 1894.

Year.	SOUTHAMPTON.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.
1885	30'79	18'87	2'34	32'5	19'0	2'10
1886	30'72	18'04	1'13	32'4	19'3	2'26
1887	31'30	18'74	2'13	31'4	18'8	2'29
1888	31'31	16'88	1'47	30'5	17'9	2'10
1889	30'59	16'38	1'32	30'6	17'8	1'77
1890	28'52	17'54	1'26	29'7	19'2	2'03
1891	31'30	17'95	0'72	31'4	20'2	1'83
1892	28'93	21'22	1'19	30'5	19'0	1'90
1893	30'22	19'99	2'35	30'8	19'2	2'47
1894	31'40	16'63	1'20	29'6	16'6	1'76
Average 10 years.	30'50	18'27	1'51	30'94	18'70	2'05

NOTE.—The Zymotic Death Rates are calculated upon the seven principal Zymotic Diseases viz:—Whooping Cough, Measles, Diarrhœa (infantile), Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, and Small Pox.

TABLE VIII.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SOUTHAMPTON FOR TEN YEARS.

CAUSES.	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Small Pox	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	3
Scarlatina... ..	6	16	23	7	3	5	3	2	4	3
Diphtheria	5	5	3	10	6	7	2	1	6	5
Membranous Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	7	12	8	7	5	6	9	16	22	13
Continued	2	2	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
Relapsing	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	2	1	1
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	2	1	3	4	1	1	3	5	6
Measles	44	—	14	16	30	14	12	8	45	13
Whooping Cough ...	60	11	27	28	13	32	5	20	15	31
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	19	25	57	26	25	17	13	28	54	13
Rheumatic Fever ...	9	2	2	3	5	3	—	1	3	9
Ague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	41	5	13
Phthisis	107	132	114	107	89	105	100	108	102	111
Cancer	35	36	36	32	32	41	54	53	66	63
Bronchitis, Pneumonia,										
Pleurisy	176	207	177	164	149	216	190	346	245	193
Heart Disease	77	91	74	70	80	87	108	121	98	83
Injuries	47	32	53	35	36	47	61	41	44	50
Other Diseases	589	579	621	585	601	581	627	671	644	551
Total	1190	1153	1214	1094	1081	1168	1191	1466	1370	1161

TABLE IX.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF 40 TOWNS, SOUTHAMPTON INCLUDED.

BOROUGH.	<i>Estimated Population Middle of 1894.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>	<i>Death Rate.</i>	<i>Zymotic Death Rate.</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality. Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births Registered.</i>	<i>Average Death Rate, 10 years, 1885 to 1894.</i>
Birkenhead ...	105,627	30·7	18·1	2·6	142	19·8
Birmingham ..	492,301	31·6	18·2	2·4	164	19·9
Bolton	118,303	31·4	18·7	1·62	159	22·1
Bootle	51,500	32·23	18·4	3·04	157	20·05
Bradford	223,985	26·60	16·90	1·65	144	19·06
Brighton... ..	118,715	25·73	16·48	1·22	137	17·6
Bristol	226,578	28·81	17·16	2·02	148	19·32
Cardiff	148,890	34·2	16·2	2·5	137	20·7
Coventry	55,300	28·9	16·1	2·1	158	17·1
Derby	98,796	29·2	15·0	1·5	121	18·1
Great Yarmouth ...	50,146	28·63	15·75	1·31	130	20·14
Grimsby	55,000	33·9	16·7	2·4	153	17·8
Huddersfield ...	98,511	20·25	15·8	1·4	160	19·30
Ipswich	59,316	28·7	17·0	1·55	121	19·1
Leeds	388,761	32·3	17·9	2·0	156	21·1
Leicester	189,136	31·6	14·4	1·9	161	
Liverpool	507,230	35·3	23·8	3·9	179	25·6
Manchester	522,365	31·8	19·8	1·7	158	24·0
Merthyr Tydfil ...	65,559	35·0	19·8	3·0	186	22·0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	201,947	30·9	18·0	2·15	157	22·7
Newport, Mon. ...	58,000	33·0	20·0	1·5	152	20·0
Northampton ...	63,758	29·03	14·2	1·3	136	17·2
Norwich	105,645	29·7	18·7	1·5	165	20·2
Nottingham	223,584	28·57	17·07	2·33	174	18·2
Oldham	138,755	27·1	18·5	1·8	162	23·0
Plymouth	87,931	28·8	18·2	1·58	168	21·3
Portsmouth	170,973	27·54	15·16	2·07	129	18·3
Reading	64,109	28·76	13·62	0·95	109	16·16
Salford	205,828	34·2	20·9	3·5	174	24·6
Southampton ...	67,283	31·40	16·63	1·20	119	18·2
South Shields ...	87,045	34·4	16·8	1·4	139	20·2
St. Helen's... ..	77,690	37·09	18·02	2·21	161	22·10
Stockport	74,000	30·9	18·5	1·5	187	24·7
Sunderland	136,101	34·9	20·6	3·04	168	21·9
Swansea	95,350	32·3	17·28	1·7	163	20·3
Tynemouth	47,435	31·7	17·0	1·49	125	19·8
Warrington	56,054	39·6	17·4	2·6	124	21·7
West Bromwich ...	60,000	36·8	15·9	1·7	152	18·9
Wigan	58,061	37·1	18·9	3·2	158	23·5
Wolverhampton ...	85,036	34·0	20·2	3·7	167	20·86

(A)

TABLE X.

TABLE OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1894, IN THE SOUTHAMPTON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

Names of localities adopted for the purpose of these statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																Total.								
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.		Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.			
												Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.																
The Borough.	986	249	113	46	44	319	215	Under 5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	31	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	3	12	204	362	
								5 upwards	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	71	23	326	624
The Workhouse.	101	2	1	1	4	44	49	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
								5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royal South Hants } Infirmary.	69	2	5	9	5	44	4	Under 5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	7
								5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	12	33	62
Fever Hospital.	5	—	—	2	—	3	—	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
								5 upwards	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
Totals ...	1161	253	119	58	53	410	268	Under 5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	31	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	3	15	209	372	
								5 upwards	3	1	3	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	111	80	35	418	789	
The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality.																																
Deaths occurring within the District among persons not belonging thereto.	42	2	—	3	6	30	1	Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	
								5 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	11	15	40	

(B)

TABLE XI.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS.

Names of localities adopted for the pur- pose of these Statis- tics; Public Institu- tions being shown as separate localities.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Aged under 5 or over 5.	NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Census, 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894		Registered Births.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	FEVERS.					Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
									Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal								Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
The Borough	65325	67283	2113	—	18	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XII.

SHOWING DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FOR THE WHOLE BOROUGH FOR
TEN YEARS 1885 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>	<i>Death Rates.</i>
1885	627	563	1190	18'87
1886	607	546	1153	18'04
1887	624	590	1214	18'74
1888	556	538	1094	16'88
1889	557	524	1081	16'38
1890	622	546	1168	17'54
1891	614	577	1191	17'95
1892	723	743	1466	21'72
1893	704	666	1370	19'99
1894	629	532	1161	16'63
<i>Average 10 years.</i>	626	582	1208	18'27

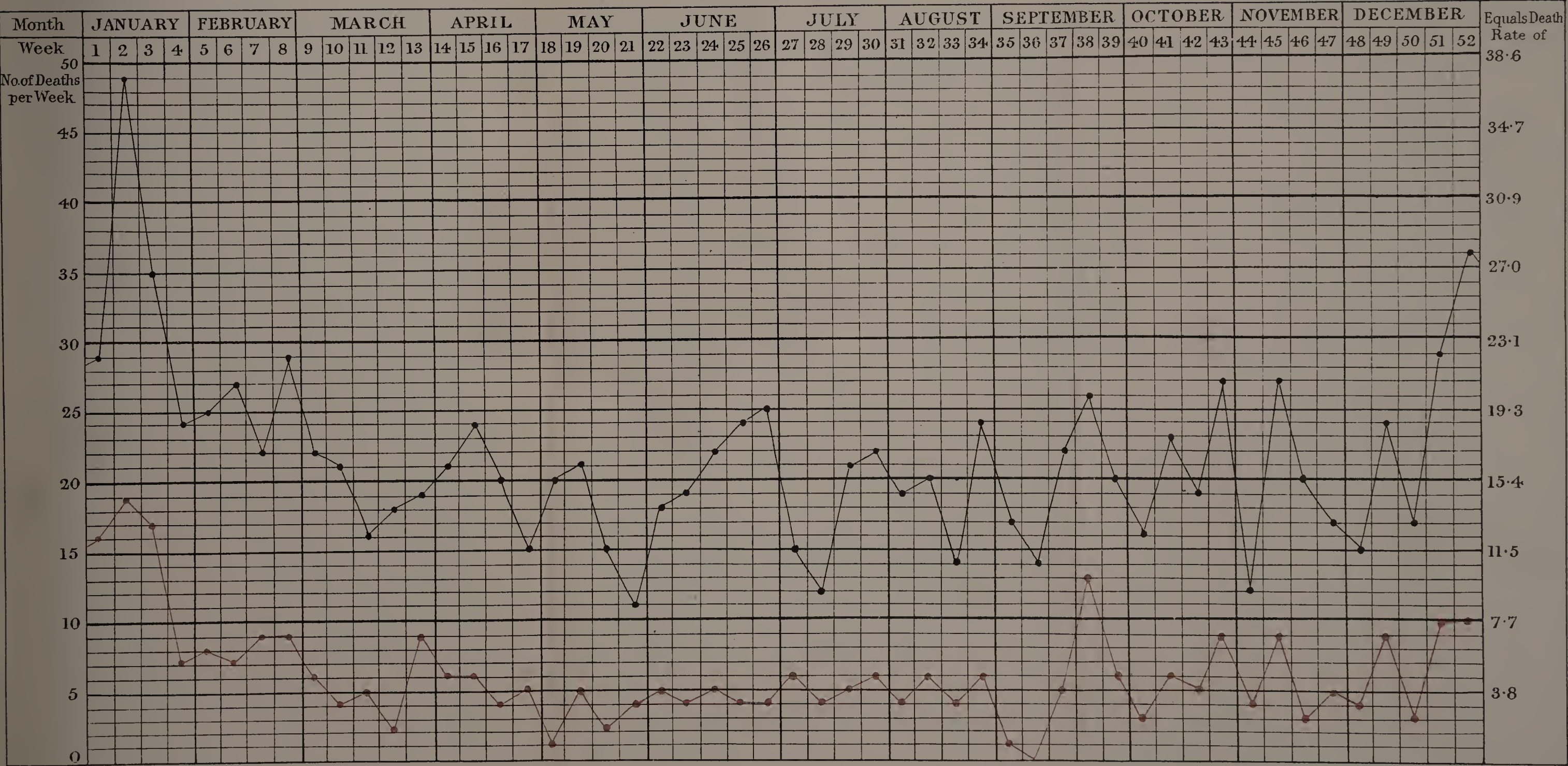
TABLE XIII.

REVISED POPULATION, BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ZYMOTIC DEATH
RATES, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1881-1894.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Death Rate.</i>	<i>Zymotic Deaths. *</i>	<i>Zymotic Death Rate.*</i>	<i>Mortality of Infants under one year to 1,000 Births.</i>
1881	60,951	2019	33'62	1149	18'73	1'9	1'98	119
1882	60,578	1948	32'15	1111	17'99	87	1'31	131
1883	61,105	2122	34'72	1283	20'65	168	2'79	137
1884	61,633	1966	31'89	1052	16'73	75	1'21	114
1885	62,160	1914	30'79	1190	18'87	146	2'34	146
1886	62,668	1926	30'72	1153	18'04	71	1'13	140
1887	63,215	1979	31'30	1214	18'74	135	2'13	145
1888	63,742	1996	31'31	1094	16'88	94	1'47	126
1889	64,270	1966	30'59	1081	16'38	85	1'32	117
1890	64,797	1848	28'52	1168	17'55	82	1'26	129
1891	65,325	2045	31'30	1191	17'95	47	0'72	123
1892	66,062	1911	28'93	1466	21'72	79	*1'19	148
1893	66,674	2015	30'22	1370	19'99	157	2'35	157
1894	67,283	2113	31'40	1161	16'63	81	1'20	119

* These rates are calculated upon the seven principal Zymotic Diseases.

CHART SHOWING TOTAL WEEKLY DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES & RESPIRATORY DISEASES



•————• *Weekly Deaths from all causes.* •————• *Weekly Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (including Phthisis)*



The Death Rate from the principal Infectious Diseases per 1,000 of the Population is as follows :—

	1892	1893	1894
Small Pox	·01	·13	·04
Scarlet Fever	·03	·06	·04
Whooping Cough	·30	·22	·46
Typhoid Fever	·27	·32	·18
Measles	·12	·67	·18
Diphtheria	·01	·09	·07
Diarrhœa	·12	·88	·18

TABLE XIV.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES IN THE BOROUGH OF
SOUTHAMPTON, FROM 1885 TO 1894.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>At all ages.</i>	<i>Under 1 year.</i>	<i>1 and under 5.</i>	<i>5 and under 15.</i>	<i>15 and under 25.</i>	<i>25 and under 60.</i>	<i>60 and upwards.</i>
1885	1190	281	169	42	49	319	330
1886	1153	270	109	44	57	318	355
1887	1214	286	145	54	59	321	349
1888	1094	252	130	52	49	290	321
1889	1081	212	145	31	44	297	352
1890	1168	239	158	44	53	326	348
1891	1191	252	102	41	55	314	427
1892	1466	283	157	52	48	425	501
1893	1370	317	167	58	61	401	366
1894	1161	253	119	58	53	337	341

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths under one year, in proportion to Registered Births, for eight years in Southampton and General Average for England and Wales.

	SOUTHAMPTON.	ENGLAND AND WALES.
	145 per 1,000 Births.	145 per 1,000 Births.
1887	145	144
1888	126	144
1889	117	151
1890	129	149
1891	123	148
1892	148	159
1893	157	137
1894	119	

The above Table shews a marked improvement in this respect compared with previous years.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The total deaths from Zymotic Diseases during 1894 amounted to 102, 31 being of a notifiable, and 71 of a non-notifiable character, against totals of 172 in 1893 and 111 in 1892.

Small Pox ...	1	9	3	} Notifiable under the Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889. Death Rate, 0·46.
Scarlatina ...	2	4	3	
Diphtheria ...	1	6	5	
Membranous Croup ...	1	2	0	
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	18	22	13	
Erysipelas ...	3	5	6	} Not Notifiable under the Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889. Death Rate, 1·05.
Puerperal Fever ...	2	1	1	
Measles ...	8	45	13	
Whooping Cough ...	20	15	31	
Influenza ...	41	5	13	
Diarrhœa ...	8	45	13	
Remittent Fever ...	0	1	0	
Pyæmia and Septicæmia ...	6	3	0	
Syphilis ...	0	0	1	
Totals	111	172	102	

TABLE XV.—CONTINUED.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX		Totals.		
	AGES.											Females.	Males.			
	0 to 1	1 to 5	Total under 5 years.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards.		Total over 5 Years.	
CLASS II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.																
CLASS III.—DIETETIC DISEASES.																
Alcoholism	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	I
CLASS IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																
Phthisis
Tuberculosis
Tubercular Meningitis
Tabes Mesenterica
Tubercular Peritonitis
Scrofula
Malignant Disease (including Cancer, Sarcoma, Carcinoma, &c.)
Tumour
Abscess
Rheumatism
Rheumatic Fever
Rheumatic Gout
Asthenia
Inanition
Anaemia
Diabetes
Hip Disease
Congenital Syphilis
CLASS V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																
Old Age

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.						
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 years, under	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards.	Total over 5 years.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Developmental Diseases.—Continued.</i>																	
Patent foramen ovale	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Encephalocele	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Incomplete Development of Heart	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
CLASS VI. — LOCAL DISEASES.																	
<i>Group 1.—Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>																	
Apoplexy, Paralysis, Diseases of Brain and Membranes	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	13	19	23	15	2	...	82	42	40	82
Convulsions	34	5	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	16	39
Epilepsy	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	2	8
Spasmodic Group	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Encephalitis	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
Meningitis	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	10
Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	3	4
Loconotor Ataxy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
Inflammation of Brain	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chorea	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cerebral Abscess	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
<i>Group 3.—Diseases of the Circulatory System</i>																	
Heart Disease	1	2	3	10	5	7	8	14	19	10	2	...	...	80	42	41	83
Syncope	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	4	4	1	5	6
Embolism	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5	4	2	2	8
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	2	8
Thrombosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	6	5	1	1	6
Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Cyanosis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Atheroma of Arteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1

TABLE XV.—CONTINUED.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.	
											Males.	Females.		
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards.	Total over 5 years.	
<i>Group 4.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.</i>														
Bronchitis ...	40	26	66	1	...	6	6	19	23	11	2	...	68	134
Pneumonia ...	7	13	20	5	6	5	4	4	6	4	...	...	36	96
Pleurisy ...	1	6	7	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	8	3
Congestion of the Lungs	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
Croup ...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Hæmoptysis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Emphysema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2
Empyema ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
<i>Group 5.—Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>														
Debility, Atrophy, and Marasmus	31	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Liver Disease and Jaundice	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	8
Enteritis ...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Gastro Enteritis ...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Gastritis ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	3	...	...	...	10	22
Hepatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	6	36
Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	11	11
Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	5
Hernia ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	5
Gastric Catarrh ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cynanche trachealis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stricture of Œsophagus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmorrhage of Umbilical Vessels	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intestinal Perforation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcer of Pylorus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Group 7.—Diseases of the Urinary System.</i>														
Bright's Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	5	1	...	...	21	21
Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	4

TABLE XV.—CONTINUED.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES,										SEX.				
	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards.	Total over 95 Years.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
<i>Group 8.—Diseases of the Reproductive System.</i>															
<i>(a) Male Organs—</i>															
Prostatic Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I	I	...	I
<i>(b) Female Organs—</i>															
Placenta prævia ...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I	I
Ovarian Tumour ...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I	I
Premature Labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	I	I
<i>Group 9.—Diseases of the Osseous System.</i>															
Spinal Caries ...	...	...	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	I	3
Necrosis of Bones of Foot ...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I	I
<i>Group 10.—Diseases of the Integumentary System.</i>															
Gangrene ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	2	2	...	2
Empysemus...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	4	5
Cellulitis ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
CLASS VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.															
<i>Group 1.—Accident or Negligence.</i>															
Fracture or Contusions ...	...	2	...	2	I	4	4	I	I	...	...	I4	I2	4	16
Burns or Scalds ...	I	3	I	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	7
Drowning ...	...	...	I	4	...	I	2	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	10
Overlaid ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Suffocation ...	2	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	2	I	3	4
<i>Group 2.—(a) Murder.</i>															
Drowned ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
Cut Throat ...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
(b) Manslaughter.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Run Over by Train ...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	I

TABLE XV.—CONTINUED.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.	
												Males.	Females.		
	0 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards.	Total over 5 Years.			
<i>Group 3.—Suicide.</i>															
Shot...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
Poison.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
CLASS VIII. — DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED OR NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.															
Exhaustion	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3
"Natural Causes"	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2
"Found Dead"	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
Protracted Labour	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

STREET LOCALIZATION OF DEATHS OCCURRING FROM ZYMOTIC
DISEASES, PHTHISIS, AND GENERAL DISEASES.
ARRANGED IN WARDS.

				<i>Zymotic Diseases.</i>	<i>Phthisis.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1	Town Ward	...	...	11	12	89	112
2	St. James' Ward	...	...	18	13	105	136
3	St. Mary's Ward	...	...	11	10	99	120
4	All Saints' Ward	...	...	2	9	81	92
5	Trinity Ward	...	...	7	8	68	83
6	Northam Ward	...	...	11	4	87	102
7	Nichols Town Ward	...	...	9	9	66	84
8	Newtown Ward	...	...	7	8	76	91
9	Bevois Ward	...	...	6	10	61	77
10	Portswood Ward	...	...	9	4	76	89
	The Fever Hospital...	...	...	3	—	2	5
	The Workhouse	...	...	3	18	80	101
	The Infirmary	...	...	5	6	58	69
				102	111	948	1161

I. TOWN WARD.

Back-of-the-Walls	...	...	—	—	3	3
Barry's Court	...	...	—	—	1	1
Bell Street	...	...	—	—	1	1
Blue Anchor Court	...	...	—	—	1	1
Brewhouse Court	...	...	—	—	1	1
Brewhouse Lane	...	...	—	—	4	4
Bridge Street	...	...	—	—	1	1
Bugle Street	...	...	—	—	6	6
Canal Walk (part of)	...	...	3	—	6	9
Castle Building	...	...	—	—	2	2
Castle Court	...	...	—	1	—	1
Castle Gardens	...	...	—	—	5	5
Castle Place	...	...	—	1	1	2
Castle Square	...	...	—	—	3	3
Cement Terrace	...	...	—	—	1	1
Chesterfield Terrace	...	...	—	1	1	2
Churcher's Court	...	...	—	—	2	2
Coburg Yard	...	...	—	—	2	2
Cushen's Court	...	...	—	—	2	2
East Street (part of)	...	...	—	—	2	2
French Street	...	...	—	1	2	3
Gloucester Passage	...	...	—	—	1	1
Gloucester Square	...	...	—	—	1	1
Goater's Court and Alley	...	...	—	—	2	2
Gordon's Passage	...	...	1	—	1	2
Green's Court	...	...	—	—	1	1
High Street	...	...	1	2	6	9
Lansdowne Place	...	...	—	—	1	1
Lansdowne Hill	...	...	—	—	3	3
Maddison Street	...	...	—	—	1	1
Mount Street	...	...	3	1	4	8
Mount Place	...	...	—	—	1	1
Pepper Alley	...	...	1	—	—	1
Roe's Court	...	...	1	—	—	1
Simnel Street	...	...	—	1	3	4

1. TOWN WARD—Continued.				<i>Zymotic Diseases.</i>	<i>Phthisis.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
St. John's Buildings	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Strand	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Taylor's Passage	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Tower Place	...	...	...	1	1	—	2
Vyse Lane	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Westgate Street	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Westgate Terrace	...	...	...	—	1	1	2
West Quay	...	...	...	—	2	—	2
West Street	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Wickham's Court	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Fever Hospital	...	...	...	3	—	2	5
River Test, off the Town Quay	...	...	...	—	—	2	2

2. ST. JAMES'S WARD.

Albert Road	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Bee Hive Buildings	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Bernard Street	...	...	...	1	—	1	2
Bridge Road	...	...	...	1	—	2	3
Briton Street	...	...	...	—	1	1	2
Brunswick Square	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Cambridge Street	...	...	...	—	2	6	8
Canal Walk (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Canute Road	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Challis Court	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Chandos Street	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
Chantry Road	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Charles Street	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Charlotte Court	...	...	...	1	—	1	2
Charlotte Street	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
College Street	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Colson's Court	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Coombes Court	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Cross Street, Rookery	...	...	...	—	—	5	5
Cross Court, Rookery	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Duke Street	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Floating Bridge Road	...	...	...	—	1	1	2
Guillaume Terrace	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Henry Street	...	...	...	2	—	—	2
King Street	...	...	...	1	1	5	7
Marsh Lane	...	...	...	1	1	3	5
Nelson Place, Cross Street	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
Orchard Lane (part of)	...	...	...	1	—	7	8
Orchard Place	...	...	...	—	—	6	6
Oxford Street	...	...	...	1	—	4	5
Queen's Road	...	...	...	—	1	1	2
Queen Street	...	...	...	—	—	5	5
Queen's Terrace	...	...	...	1	—	2	3
Richmond Street	...	...	...	1	—	1	2
Russell Street	...	...	...	1	—	1	2
Saw Mill Cut	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Terminus Terrace	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Threefield Lane	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Union Street	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Winchester Terrace	...	...	...	—	2	2	4
Southampton Docks	...	...	...	1	—	6	7
S.S. Chester	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
River Itchen	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
S.S. New York	...	...	...	—	—	1	1

				<i>Zymotic</i>	<i>Phthisis.</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total.</i>
3. ST. MARY'S WARD.				<i>Diseases.</i>		<i>Diseases.</i>	
Albert Street, Chapel	...	...	...	1	—	14	15
Anderson's Road	...	...	...	1	—	2	3
Anglesea Terrace	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Bevois Street (part of)	...	...	...	2	1	5	8
Chapel Road	...	...	...	1	—	6	7
Chapel Street	...	...	...	—	—	5	5
Church Street	...	...	...	2	1	2	5
Coleman Street	...	...	...	—	2	4	6
Cook Street	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Cross House	...	...	...	2	—	2	4
Cumberland Street	...	...	...	—	2	1	3
Dock Street	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Dock Terrace	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Edward Street	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Elm Street	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Glebe Road	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Grove Street	...	...	...	1	1	4	6
Houndwell Gardens	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Houndwell Place	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
James Street	...	...	...	—	—	7	7
Marine Parade (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Nelson Street	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Paget Street	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Queen's Buildings	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
River Street	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Ryde Terrace	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
St. George's Place, Houndwell...	...	...	...	—	2	2	4
St. Mary's Buildings	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
St. Mary's Place	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
St. Mary's Street (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	6	6
The Workhouse	...	...	...	3	18	80	101
Western Terrace	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Wharf Street	...	...	...	—	—	5	5
York Square	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
York Street, Houndwell	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
4. ALL SAINTS' WARD.							
Above Bar Street	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Amoy Street	...	...	...	—	—	8	8
Anglesea Place	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Bannister Street	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Bedford Place	...	...	...	—	—	5	5
Birmingham Street	...	...	...	—	1	3	4
Blechynden Street	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Blechynden Terrace...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Canton Street	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Carlton Place	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Clifton Terrace	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Commercial Road	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Cumberland Place	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Fitzhugh Street	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Hamilton Terrace	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Hanover Buildings	...	...	...	—	1	1	2
Havelock Terrace	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Hill Street	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Kingsfield Road	...	...	...	—	—	5	5
Manchester Street	...	...	...	—	1	4	5
Marland Place	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Mount Place	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
New Place	...	...	...	—	—	1	1

4.—ALL SAINTS' WARD.— <i>Continued.</i>				<i>Zymotic Diseases.</i>	<i>Phthisis.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Polygon ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Polygon Road ..	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Portland Street ...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Portland Terrace ...	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Pound Tree Lane ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Regent Court ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Regent Street ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Southampton Street ...	...	...	...	—	1	2	3
Spa Road ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Spa Gardens ..	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Spa Court ...	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Sussex Terrace ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Sussex Road ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Vincent's Walk ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
West Park Road ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Western Shore Road ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
Windsor Terrace ..	...	...	...	—	1	1	2
The Park ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
5. TRINITY WARD.							
Ascupart Street ...	...	...	...	2	—	4	6
Bevois Street (part of) ...	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Broad Street ...	...	...	...	—	1	3	4
Clifford Street ...	...	...	...	—	2	7	9
Cossack Street ...	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Craven Street ...	...	...	...	1	—	4	5
East Park Terrace (part of) ...	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Holden Place ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
John Street ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Middle Street ...	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
New Road ...	...	...	...	—	1	5	6
North Front ...	...	...	...	1	—	4	5
Palmerston Road ..	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Peto Street ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
South Front ...	...	...	...	—	1	3	4
St. Andrew's Road ...	...	...	...	1	—	7	8
St. Mary's Road (part of) ...	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
St. Mary's Street (part of) ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Trinity Road (part of) ...	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
West Front ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Winchester Street ...	...	...	...	—	1	4	5
Winchester Place ...	...	...	...	1	—	1	2
6. NORTHAM WARD.							
Albert Street, Northam ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Belvidere Road ...	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
Belvidere Terrace ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Bevois Street (part of) ...	...	...	...	—	—	8	8
Bond Street ...	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Britannia Road ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Campbell Street ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Clarence Street ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Granville Street ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Graham Street ...	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
Guilford Street ...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
Leyton Road ...	...	...	...	—	1	1	2
Longcroft Street ...	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Marine Parade (part of) ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Marine Street ...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Melbourne Street ...	...	...	...	1	—	4	5
Millbank Street ...	...	...	...	1	1	8	10

				<i>Zymotic Diseases.</i>	<i>Phthisis.</i>	<i>Other Diseases.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
6. NORTHAM WARD.—Continued.							
Millstone Point	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Northam Road (part of)	...	...	...	I	—	13	14
Parsonage Road	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Princes Street	...	...	...	I	I	7	9
Radcliffe Road	...	...	...	I	I	5	7
Rochester Street	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Standford Street	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Union Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
York Street	...	...	...	4	—	7	11
7. NICHOLS TOWN WARD.							
Argyle Road	...	...	...	I	—	6	7
Bellevue Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Bellevue Street	...	...	...	I	2	I	4
Brinton's Road	...	...	...	2	—	3	5
Clovelly Road	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Compton Walk	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Derby Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	7	7
Dorset Street	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Durnford Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
East Park Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Graham Road	...	...	...	I	—	I	2
Hartington Road	...	...	...	—	—	5	5
Nichols Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Northam Road (part of)	...	...	...	I	I	3	5
Northam Street	...	...	...	—	I	3	4
Northbrook Road	...	...	...	I	I	7	9
Northumberland Road (part of)	...	...	...	I	—	8	9
Oxford Avenue	...	...	...	—	2	5	7
St. Mark's Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
St. Mary's Road (part of)	...	...	...	I	2	4	7
8. NEWTOWN WARD.							
Alfred Street	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Avenue (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Bath Street	...	...	...	I	—	I	2
Bellevue Road (part of)	...	...	...	I	—	—	I
Bellevue Terrace	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Bullar Street	...	...	...	—	I	5	6
Carlton Crescent (part of)	...	...	...	I	I	7	9
Carlton Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Chamberlayne Place	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Cliff Road (part of)...	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Cranbury Avenue	...	...	...	—	2	4	6
Denzil Avenue	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Derby Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	6	6
Dover Street	...	...	...	—	I	2	3
Fanshawe Street	...	...	...	—	I	3	4
The Infirmary	...	...	...	5	6	58	69
Frederick Street	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Lyon Street	...	...	...	I	—	3	4
Middle Street (part of)	...	...	...	—	I	I	2
Mount Pleasant Road (part of)	...	...	...	I	I	3	5
Mordaunt Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Northumberland Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	13	13
Onslow Road	...	...	...	I	—	I	2
Ordnance Road	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Raven Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Rockstone Lane	...	...	...	I	—	2	3
Rockstone Place	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
St. Mary's Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
York Street, Bevois Town	...	...	...	—	—	5	5

				<i>Zymotic</i>	<i>Phthisis.</i>	<i>Other</i>	
				<i>Diseases.</i>		<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Total.</i>
9. BEVOIS WARD.							
Alma Road	...	...	..	I	—	2	3
Avenue (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Avenue Road	...	...	..	—	—	7	7
Bevois Hill	...	...	...	—	I	2	3
Bevois Valley Road (part of)	...	...	...	I	I	7	9
Blackberry Terrace...	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Cambridge Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Cedar Road	...	..	...	—	I	4	5
Clausentum Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Clyde Terrace	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Duke's Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	I	6	7
Earl's Road	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Gordon Avenue	...	...	...	—	3	3	6
Livingstone Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Marine Terrace	...	...	...	I	—	—	I
Mount Pleasant Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Oxford Road	..	...	...	—	—	I	I
Padwell Road	..	...	...	I	2	5	8
Peterborough Road...	...	...	...	I	—	I	2
Portwood Park	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Rose Road	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Spear Road	...	...	...	I	—	2	3
Spring Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Valley Road	...	...	...	I	—	5	6
Verulum Road	...	..	...	—	—	I	I

10. PORTSWOOD WARD.

Aberdeen Road	...	...	...	—	—	5	5
Adelaide Road	..	...	...	I	—	9	10
Belmont Place	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Chapel Street	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Church Lane	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Common, The	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Crown Street	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Duke's Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	3	3
Eastfield Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Highfield	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Highfield Road	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Ivy Road	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Kent Road	...	...	...	—	2	4	6
North Road	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Osborne Road	...	...	...	3	—	8	11
Park Road...	..	...	...	—	—	4	4
Portwood, Old	...	...	...	2	I	5	8
Portwood Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	4	4
Priory Road	...	...	—	—	I	5	6
South Road	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Spring Road (part of)	...	...	...	—	—	I	I
Stanley Road	...	...	...	I	—	I	2
St. Deny's Road	...	...	...	—	—	2	2
Westridge Road	...	...	...	I	—	I	2
Westwood Road	...	...	..	—	—	2	2
Winchester Road	...	...	...	I	—	2	3
Winn Road	...	...	..	—	—	I	I

PART II.



GENERAL.

PART II.

GENERAL.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT.

The following Table shows the variety and number of cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health by the Medical Practitioners of the Town.

The total number of cases reported amounted to 281 against 494 during the previous year. See Table XVI.

Their exact locality is depicted upon the spot-map in the Appendix.

Small Pox.—Only 17 cases were reported compared with 125 in 1893.

The first case of Small Pox occurred in the Workhouse, April 15th. The patient was a man who had recently arrived from Havre.

The origin of infection in this case was difficult to trace; it is possible he may have contracted the disease abroad, but seeing there was an interval of nineteen days between his landing here and the appearance of the disease, it is not certain that he did not become infected after his arrival in England.

The second case was that of a man employed on the S.S. Tamar, who arrived at the Port suffering with the disease. He was removed from the vessel down the river; the ship was disinfected before entering the dock, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company giving us assistance in this matter.

On May 31st, another case occurred at the Poor House having no connection with the first case. The origin of the illness could not be traced. The case was a complicated one, the patient suffering most severely from Syphilis. His variola assumed a severe confluent type, and he succumbed five days after admission to Hospital.

From this case, eight other cases occurred in the Poor House, all of whom were immediately removed to the Borough Fever Hospital.

Severe measures were taken by the Guardians under the advice of their Medical Officer and myself, which resulted in preventing the further spread of the disease.

A few cases (five) occurred in the Town ; these were immediately isolated and gratuitous vaccination was performed by myself, not only to the inhabitants of the houses but the neighbours and persons who may have visited the houses. This precaution, together with the immediate thorough disinfection by the Officers of the Sanitary Authority of the houses and contents, averted an outbreak.

Details of the cases will be seen on Table XVIII.

TABLE XVI.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRING IN SOUTHAMPTON, AND NOTIFIED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH UNDER THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

Week ending.			Small Pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina, or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, or Continued Fevers.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
1894.												
January	6th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3
"	13th	.. ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	6
"	20th	.. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	6
"	27th	.. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
February	3rd	.. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
"	10th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	4
"	17th	.. ..	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	9
"	24th	.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
March	3rd	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4
"	10th	.. ..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	8
"	17th	.. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
"	24th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
"	31st	.. ..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	6
April	7th	.. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	4
"	14th	.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	4
"	21st	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
"	28th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	5
May	5th	.. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
"	12th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	6
"	19th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
"	26th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
June	2nd	.. ..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	5
"	9th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
"	16th	.. ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
"	23rd	.. ..	1	..	1	..	1	4	..	1	..	8
"	30th	.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
July	7th	.. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
"	14th	.. ..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	3	..	7
"	21st	.. ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	6
"	28th	.. ..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	1	1	8
August	4th	.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
"	11th	.. ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
"	18th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	6
"	25th	.. ..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	6
September	1st	.. ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	5
"	8th	.. ..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	6
"	15th	.. ..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	6	1	11
"	22nd	.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	3	..	10
"	29th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	10
October	6th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	5
"	13th	.. ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	7
"	20th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	5	13	..	3	..	21
"	27th	.. ..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	2	..	9
November	3rd	.. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	5
"	10th	.. ..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	3	..	9
"	17th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
"	24th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
December	1st	.. ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
"	8th	.. ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	7
"	15th	.. ..	..	..	2	1	1	3	..	1	..	8
"	22nd	.. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
"	29th	.. ..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	7
Totals			17	..	39	1	63	79	..	78	4	281

FEVER HOSPITAL.

The total number of cases admitted to the Fever Hospital was 29, compared with 156 for 1893. The details are set out in Tables XVII and XVIII.

TABLE XVII.

SHOWING ADMISSIONS TO FEVER HOSPITAL FOR THE
PAST FIVE YEARS.

<i>Diseases.</i>	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Small Pox	4	15	37	152	*18
Scarlet Fever	8	10	18	—	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever	7	—	17	—	2
Measles	1	—	—	2	3
Suspected Cholera	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	20	25	72	156	29

* Include one case admitted from South Stoneham.

TABLE XVIII.
DETAILS OF CASES ADMITTED TO WEST QUAY FEVER HOSPITAL.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Date of Discharge.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Vaccination.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1	R. N.	Feb. 18th	April 9th	34	Small Pox	The Workhouse	Not at all	Patient left Havre for Southampton on January 29th, stayed in Leding House, Orchard Lane, till February 3rd, then to Union not well, discharged on February 13th, admitted again 14th, brought to West Quay Hospital, 18th February.
2	A. P.	May 30th	June 18th	44	Small Pox	Beavis Street, Shirley	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Tamar in Southampton Water
3	R. C.	May 31st	Died June 8th	43	Small Pox	The Workhouse	No Signs	Origin doubtful, complicated by advanced Syphilis.
4	C. R.	June 16th	July 18th	73	Small Pox	The Workhouse	Infancy	Origin from previous case
5	C. B.	June 16th	July 14th	32	Small Pox	The Workhouse	Infancy	Origin from previous case
6	L. G.	June 18th	July 10th	23	Small Pox	West Quay Hospital	Infancy	New servant, vaccinated
7	W. G.	June 29th	July 31st	37	Small Pox	The Workhouse	Infancy	Patient had tried on the day previous to admission to get into Winchester Union, but, he says, "they would not allow him on seeing that he was not well."
8	G. S.	July 3rd	July 31st	68	Small Pox	The Workhouse	Infancy	Two of patient's family afterwards became infected. Isolated at South Stoneham.
9	J. A.	July 3rd	July 31st	62	Small Pox	The Workhouse	Doubtful	Mother to No. 13, patient's remaining children vaccinated by M.O.H. escaped.
10	G. K.	July 18th	Died July 25th	25	Small Pox	The Workhouse	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Tartar.
11	J. B.	July 20th	Died Aug. 4th	45	Small Pox	The Workhouse	Doubtful	Patient was brought to Hospital from Infirmary where he had been a month. Had undergone an operation for Hernia 15 days previous to his admission.
12	C. S.	Aug. 7th	Aug. 29th	35	Small Pox	High Street	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Garth Castle.
13	W. S.	Aug. 10th	Died Aug. 23rd	6	Small Pox	West Street	Not at all	Patient was sleeping in a room with four others of the family and attended a children's treat on the 26th, the day previous to admission.
14	M. S.	Aug. 11th	Aug. 21st	21	Small Pox	High Street	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
15	G. L.	Aug. 11th	Sept. 17th	18	Small Pox	Castle Place	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
16	J. B.	Aug. 20th	Sept. 18th	45	Small Pox	South Stoneham	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
17	E. S.	Aug. 30th	Sept. 18th	29	Small Pox	West Street	10 days previous	Patient was removed from S.S. Garth Castle.
18	A. A.	Sept. 16th	Sept. 24th	25	Small Pox	James Street	Infancy	Patient was sleeping in a room with four others of the family and attended a children's treat on the 26th, the day previous to admission.
19	F. S.	April 12th	May 18th	9	Scarlet Fever	James Street	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
20	M. B.	April 13th	May 18th	10	Scarlet Fever	Coleman Street	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
21	L. B.	April 13th	May 18th	4	Scarlet Fever	Coleman Street	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
22	C. A.	April 14th	May 18th	6	Scarlet Fever	Albert Street	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
23	A. L.	Dec. 27th	May 18th	12	Scarlet Fever	Albert Street	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
24	A. M.	Oct. 8th	Died Oct. 18th	12	Typhoid Fever	Longcross Street	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
25	R. B.	Oct. 11th	Nov. 20th	48	Typhoid Fever	Craven Street	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
26	C. B.	Mar. 3rd	April 12th	5	Measles	Silk Shop Yard	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
27	K. J.	Nov. 3rd	Nov. 15th	3	Measles	Silk Shop Yard	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
28	M. J.	Nov. 3rd	Nov. 15th	5	Measles	Silk Shop Yard	Infancy	Patient was removed from S.S. Gera.
29	A. B.	Oct. 5th	Oct. 17th	50	Erysipelas	Emigrants' Home	Infancy	A Foreigner, a bad case, removed for treatment from Emigrants' Home.

TABLE XIX.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGES AND DISEASES.

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>0 to 1</i>	<i>1 to 5.</i>	<i>5 to 10.</i>	<i>10 to 15.</i>	<i>15 to 25.</i>	<i>25 to 35.</i>	<i>35 to 45.</i>	<i>45 to 55.</i>	<i>55 to 65.</i>	<i>65 and up- wards</i>	Total.
Small Pox	—	—	1	1	2	5	3	2	1	2	17
Diphtheria	—	5	16	8	5	2	2	—	—	1	39
Membranous Croup	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	2	—	3	1	5	10	19	8	12	3	63
Scarlet Fever	1	17	34	17	7	1	2	—	—	—	79
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	—	3	20	15	20	15	3	1	1	—	78
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Totals	3	25	75	42	41	35	29	11	14	6	281

TABLE XX.

SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED TO FEVER HOSPITAL, 1894.

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Under 5 Years.</i>	<i>Over 5 Years.</i>	<i>Recovered.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Remaining.</i>	<i>† Payments Received.</i>
Small Pox	—	18	14	4	—	£80 11 0
Scarlet Fever... ..	—	5	4	—	1	
Measles	1	2	3	—	—	
Typhoid Fever	—	2	1	1	—	
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—	
Totals	1	28	23	5	1	£80 11 0

* Includes one case admitted for the South Stoneham Authority.

† Residents within the Borough are admitted without charge

TABLE XXI.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1894. MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, AND DIARRHŒA ARE OMITTED FROM THE TABLE, THEIR NOTIFICATION NOT BEING COMPULSORY.

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Quarter ending Mar. 31.</i>	<i>Quarter ending June 30.</i>	<i>Quarter ending Sept. 30.</i>	<i>Quarter ending Dec. 31.</i>	<i>Total for Year.</i>	<i>Mortal- ity for Year.</i>
Small Pox ...	1	6	10	—	17	3
Diphtheria ...	9	8	11	11	39	5
Membranous Croup ...	—	—	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas ...	16	14	13	20	63	6
Scarlet Fever ...	17	13	21	28	79	3
Enteric or Ty- phoid Fever ...	16	8	28	26	78	13
Puerperal Fever	2	—	2	—	4	1
Total ...	61	49	85	86	*281	31

* This total includes 3 cases of Typhoid Fever, 1 Diphtheria, and 1 Erysipelas admitted to R.S.H. Infirmary from outlying Districts.

DISINFECTION.

All houses from which infectious diseases have been notified were disinfected by the Health Authority free of cost.

When investigating the cause of disease a form is left with the occupier stating that, the patient having recovered, the house is ready for disinfection. This is signed by the Medical Attendant and forwarded to the Health Department, where it receives immediate attention. Should this Notice not arrive at what is considered the proper period after the date of notification (the time varying with the nature of the disease) inquiries are instituted which, with rare exceptions, prove the delay was due to the non-recovery of the patient.

This system affords a double check. It prevents annoyance to the inhabitants and it prevents friction between the Medical Attendant and the Medical Officer of Health.

In one case only, during the year, has it failed, and in this case the notice of disinfection not arriving after the usual lapse of time from receipt of the notification, further inquiries were instituted and disinfection carried out.

The disinfection of bedding, clothing, and other soft goods has been carried out with satisfactory results at the Town Steam Disinfecter.

During the year 1927 articles have been disinfected and in no case has any complaint of damage been received.

Our system of disinfection has been improved by the acquisition of a special collecting cart resembling a large size butcher's cart which will not attract public attention when outside houses.

The articles to be removed are collected in large black bags and returned disinfected in white ones.

TABLE XXII.
VACCINATION RETURNS FOR TOWN-PROPER.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Successfully Vaccinated.</i>	<i>Did Unvaccinated.</i>	<i>Insusceptible to Vaccination.</i>	<i>Postponed and whereabouts unknown.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1888	1710	1391	144	1	174	1710
1889	1660	1272	138	1	249	1660
1890	1585	1263	143	3	176	1585
1891	1714	1365	157	4	188	1714
1892	1646	1312	178	8	147	*1646
1893	1701	1391	178	17	115	1701

* One child had Small Pox.

For these returns I am indebted to Mr. Webb.

It is worth noticing that in 1893 the total of postponed and whereabouts unknown were greatly diminished.

TABLE XXIII.

MARRIAGES IN SOUTHAMPTON FROM 1886 TO 1894.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No of Marriages.</i>	<i>Marriage Rate per 1000 persons living.</i>	<i>Marriage Rate for England and Wales.</i>
1886	481	15.34	14.1
1887	520	16.44	14.2
1888	551	17.28	14.2
1889	514	15.98	14.7
1890	520	16.04	15.1
1891	583	17.84	15.5
1892	589	17.82	15.3
1893	648	19.44	14.7
1894	617	18.34	

NOTE.—For the Returns of Marriages I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. M. F. Curtis and Mr. W. H. Rowland.

TABLE XXIV.

MARRIAGES, 1894.

<i>Quarter ending.</i>	<i>Town proper.</i>	<i>Portswood.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
31st March, 1894	107	13	120
30th June „	129	14	143
30th Sept. „	165	19	184
31st Dec. „	154	16	170
Totals... ..	555	62	617

TABLE XXV.

ABSTRACT FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER KEPT AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON,
DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Month.	BAROMETER CORRECTED AND REDUCED TO 32° AT MEAN SEA LEVEL.						TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.				RECORDED SUNSHINE.				
	Mean at		Date.	Minimum Reading.	Date.	Maximum Reading.	Mean at		Approximate Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Total in Inches.	Greatest quantity in 24 hours.	Date.	No. of Days on which fell.	Total number of hours.	Maximum No. of hours.	Date.	
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.					Inches.	Inches.													
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.	Inches					
January	29.911	29.877	3	29.342	31	38.2	39.4	44.6	35.0	39.8	54.7	11	14.3	5	4.081	0.502	25	23	77.7	7.5	26
February	30.100	30.095	19	29.414	11	41.6	41.8	49.3	37.0	43.1	57.0	27	24.7	21	2.234	0.500	17	15	89.6	9.1	19
March	30.012	29.993	23	29.293	13	46.8	44.2	55.2	37.4	46.3	64.4	28	29.6	18	1.877	0.560	12	11	193.0	11.0	26 31
April	29.871	29.880	30	29.352	16	52.7	49.9	60.4	44.2	52.3	70.5	11	37.0	22	1.750	0.586	24	16	166.4	11.2	3
May	29.964	29.962	1	29.578	28	54.4	49.4	60.6	43.1	51.8	71.9	25	33.6	21	1.242	0.210	9	11	204.3	14.0	24
June	30.038	30.037	30	29.670	6	61.3	57.4	67.0	51.6	59.3	84.3	30	45.0	19	2.052	0.478	3	12	174.9	15.3	29
July	29.912	29.916	1	29.343	10	63.7	59.4	69.0	55.1	62.0	84.3	1	49.4	4	5.232	0.973	29	21	173.2	14.3	1 4 5
August	29.959	29.960	29	29.601	2	62.0	58.8	68.7	54.1	61.4	78.3	31	45.0	21	1.988	0.630	24	14	157.8	10.8	30
September	30.144	30.147	30	29.620	25	56.0	53.6	63.9	48.6	56.2	73.7	1	37.7	29	1.765	0.595	7	9	119.8	10.4	11
October	29.937	29.927	30	29.213	25	50.9	50.1	58.1	45.5	51.8	66.5	11	32.1	17	5.225	0.905	26	17	72.9	7.2	12
November	30.002	29.988	30	29.095	12	47.1	46.3	53.0	42.4	47.7	62.1	3	34.2	29	4.900	1.002	11	16	79.4	6.6	13
December	30.065	30.064	27	29.440	30	41.4	42.7	48.2	38.0	43.1	55.2	15	27.4	31	2.570	0.592	14	14	60.4	6.0	1 3
For the Year.	29.993	29.987	Dec. 27	29.095	Nov. 12	51.3	49.4	58.2	44.3	51.2	84.3	June 30 and July 1	14.3	Jan. 5	34.914	1.002	Nov. 11	179	1563.4	15.3	June 29

This return has been supplied by the courtesy of Colonel J. Farquharson, R.E.

WATER SUPPLY.*

The public Water Supply of Southampton is under the control of the Corporation, who have established in the chalk formation at Otterbourne a very complete and extensive system of works. The village of Otterbourne is situated eight miles from the Town, the water being obtained by the means of pumping from deep wells.

Like all chalk waters it is hard at its source but, before distribution, is softened by the lime process, which results in the supply of a moderately soft water of excellent purity.

It is pumped at its source immediately into a covered reservoir 250 feet above sea level, from which it flows by gravitation through sealed iron mains to the town.

The reservoir storage equals seven million gallons or $2\frac{1}{4}$ days supply.

The Works are at the present time being extended in order to provide extra pumping powers to relieve the existing pumps and softening plant.

The daily pumping from the wells amounts to three million gallons, securing a supply of 38 gallons per head per population for domestic and trade purposes.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT 1891.

In compliance with this Act my personal attention has been devoted to the sanitary conditions of most of the Workrooms in the Borough.

The principal cases calling for improvement were overcrowding, insufficient ventilation, and want of cleanliness.

Notices have been forwarded to the Government Inspector on matters requiring his intervention; the establishment of new workrooms have also been notified.

It is our custom to obtain lists of out-workers from various firms in order that the sanitary condition of their homes and surroundings may be inquired into, and to prevent clothing and other articles being made in the presence of infectious disease.

* I am indebted to Mr. W. Matthews, C.E., our Water Works Engineer, for the figures given.

The total number of Workrooms now upon our Register amounts to 239, in which 898 persons are employed.

The following is an analysis of Trades and Workers upon our Register.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Trade.</i>	<i>Number of Establishments.</i>	<i>Number of Workrooms.</i>	<i>Number of Workers.</i>
1	Art Needle Work	1	1	3
2	Basket Maker	1	1	3
3	Boot and Shoemaker	8	10	34
4	Brush Maker	1	1	4
5	Cabinet Makers	1	2	3
6	Dressmaker	95	108	452
7	Flag and Banner Maker	1	1	5
8	India Rubber Manufacturer	1	1	1
9	Jeweller	1	2	6
10	Laundries	4	15	34
11	Mantle Makers	4	5	25
12	Milliners	15	15	52
13	Rag Picker	2	5	13
14	Tailors	61	69	224
15	Umbrella Makers	2	3	25
16	Wholesale Chemist	1	2	14
Totals		199	241	898

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 93 Bakehouses upon the Register, which have received frequent inspection. With one exception they have all been limewashed twice a year in accordance with the legal requirements. On the whole the Southampton Bakehouses are exceedingly good, and as regards their cleanliness we have little cause for complaint.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILK SHOPS.

During the year a new Code of Bye Laws, compiled by this Authority, has been put into operation.

The Register contains at present :—

11 Cowsheds.
32 Dairies.
189 Milkshops.

Cowsheds.—In one instance a cowshed badly ventilated and overcrowded was improved.

In two others, Notices were served to abate overcrowding.

The result of overcrowding cows in such sheds is most prejudicial to the health of the cattle, favouring tuberculosis, which may seriously affect the milk, causing it to be dangerous if consumed in its raw state.

Dairies.—Exclusive of the 189 Milkshops there are 32 Dairies registered. These establishments are Dairies, inasmuch as they deal in produce such as Milk, Eggs, and Butter only, and are, generally, satisfactory.

Milkshops.—189 persons have been registered as Milk Sellers or as occupiers of Milkshops, but the trade of such places is not limited to this article, as the following analysis of Milkshops will show:—

General shops, selling Fish, Vegetables, Coal,					
Mineral Oils, Stores, &c.	...	...	...	...	130
Refreshment Houses	...	...	...	...	39
Beer Retailers	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers	...	...	...	...	4
Newsagents	...	...	...	...	1
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	1
Private Dwellings...	...	...	...	...	8
<hr/>					
Total so-called Milkshops	...	...	...	...	189

Strict supervision is maintained over the so-called Milkshops to prevent contamination of Milk. They have been much improved. The greatest danger arises from the class of Milk Sellers having general shops, in which, unless the utmost care is exercised, there is risk of contamination.

I am glad to say that we have found the registered persons willing to act upon our suggestions and to conform to the Bye-Laws.

I hope to be able to maintain a weekly examination of these premises.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—BOROUGH ANALYST'S REPORT.

The duties of this Act were transferred to the Health Department at the beginning of 1893. During the year, 161 samples were collected and forwarded to the Borough Analyst, Mr. J. Brierley. In order to economise space and prevent repetition, I have this year included his Annual Report, which gives detailed information as to the result of his analyses and the subsequent action taken by the Council. I thoroughly endorse the Analyst's statements on page 49 which have reference to the improved general physical condition children will enjoy if they can secure a pure unadulterated supply of milk.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.

To the Mayor and Council of the County Borough of Southampton.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information an account of the work done in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs in the County Borough during the year.

In that period 161 samples have been submitted for analysis, of which number nine samples were drugs, seventeen condiments, three spirits, and the remainder ordinary articles of food.

The number of samples submitted in each quarter, as per Quarterly Reports, were, for—

Quarter ending March 31st	...	...	53
„ „ June 30th	...	..	44
„ „ September 30th	...	...	24
„ „ December 31st	...		40

Milk and its product butter were the only adulterated articles (Table A). This Table also shows that the percentage of adulterated samples has decreased from 14·85 in 1893 to 6·83 per cent. in 1894, a difference of 8·02 per cent.

REMARKS.

A.—“That the sample contained in every one hundred parts at least seven parts of added water.”

B and C.—“After making addition for natural loss, we are of opinion that both samples were of similiar composition in fresh state, and that each contains not less than seven per. cent. of added water.”

As milk is an important food, especially for infants, young children, and the aged, it rightly receives a large share of attention. For this reason I have carefully arranged the samples supplied during the year in tabular form (Table C), so as to show their quality both as to total solids and fat.

TABLE A.

<i>Name of Article.</i>	<i>No. of Samples Analysed.</i>	<i>No. of Samples Adulterated.</i>	<i>Per centage of Adulteration.</i>
Acid, Tartaric	1	...	...
Acid, Tartrate of Potash	1	...	...
Butter	37	4	10·81
Coffee	6	...	...
Ginger	3	...	...
Iodine, Tincture of	2	...	...
Lard	12	...	..
Margarine	1	...	...
Milk	77	7	9·09
Mustard	3	...	...
Pepper	6	..	...
Saffron	1	...	...
Vinegar	8	...	...
Whiskey	3	...	...
Total	161	11	6·83

Full details as to the Adulterated samples are given in Table B which shows that fourteen legal offences were committed, twelve convictions obtained, and one case to be decided.

TABLE B.

Name of Article.	Registered No. of Sample.	Nature of Adulteration.	Nature of Offence.	How dealt with.	Result.	
					Fined.	Costs.
Butter	...	Foreign fat not butter	Selling as butter	Summoned.	5/-	£ s. d. 11 6
"	82	"	"	Not summoned.	5/-	8 2
"	39	"	Exposing for sale without label	"	5/-	8 2
"	"	"	Selling as butter.	"	5/-	9 2
"	40	"	Exposing for sale without label	"	5/-	9 2
"	"	"	Selling in improper wrapper.	"	5/-	9 2
"	"	"	Selling as milk.	"	40/-	2 4 6
Milk	26	7% added water	"	"	10/-	11 6
"	27	5% "	"	"	10/-	18 6
"	31	25% "	"	"	Dismissed	Written Warranty 11 6
"	54	12% cream removed.	"	"	10/-	
"	56	20% "	"	"		
"	118	4% water added and 14% cream removed.	"	"	5/-	11 6
"	158	72% cream removed.	"	"	Not decided	

With reference to sample No. 26, in Table B, the Defendant's Solicitor requested that it might be submitted to Somerset House, and the Bench decided to send both samples, viz. :—The sample left with Defendant and that retained by the Inspector.

The analyses of the three samples, together with the remarks thereon, were as follow :—

ANALYSES.

Sample A Borough Analyst.

Samples B and C Somerset House Analysts.

	A	B	C
Water ...	88.72	89.81	89.14
Fat ...	3.56	3.09	3.16
Solids, not fat	7.72	7.10	7.70
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100	100

TABLE C.

<i>Per Centages of Solids in samples returned as genuine.</i>									
Above	11	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14.5		15
And not exceeding ...	11.5	12	12.5	13	13.5	14	15		upwards
	2	6	24	21	7	6	3		1

<i>Per Centage of Solids in samples returned as Adulterated.</i>					
Above..	9.5	10	10.5	11.0	
Not exceeding ...	10	10.5	11	11.5	
	1	0	4	2	

TABLE C.—CONTINUED.

<i>Per Centage of Fat in samples returned as Genuine.</i>						
Above	2'5	3'0	3'5	4	4'5	5
Not exceeding ...	3	3'5	4	4'5	5	upwards
	5	15	18	20	8	4

<i>Per Centage of Fat in adulterated samples.</i>				
Above	0	1	2	3
Not exceeding ...	1	2	3	4
	1	1	3	2

The above figures show that the samples of milk vary considerably in quality, but they show more, viz:—that the samples of doubtful purity, or of poor quality, are few compared with those above the average in quality, both as to total solids and fat (crean).

The examination of the above Table suggested the question as to what influence the operation of the Act had exercised upon the milk supply, not merely in reducing the per centage of adulterated samples, but upon the quality of the milk supply as a whole?

Examining the figures obtained during the past ten years, as well as those for the corresponding year 1884, the result was not only interesting but instructive, and I have summarized them in Tables D and E.

TABLE D.

Year.	No. of Samples Analysed.	Adulterated.		Below Average.		Average.		Above Average.	
		Number.	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
1884	49	19	38.7	15	30.6	2	4.0	13	26.7
1885	58	15	25.8	29	50.0	2	3.4	12	20.6
1886	56	9	16.0	26	46.5	6	10.7	15	26.7
1887	39	9	23.0	18	46.1	1	2.5	11	28.2
1888	20	5	25.0	11	55.0	2	10.0	2	10.0
1889	14	3	21.4	7	50.0	0	0.0	4	28.5
1890	15	1	6.6	6	40.0	4	26.6	4	26.6
1891	27	7	25.9	9	33.3	1	3.7	7	25.9
1892	56	7	12.5	28	50.0	1	1.7	19	33.9
1893	58	7	12.0	28	48.2	6	10.3	17	29.3
1894	77	7	9.0	29	37.6	5	6.4	36	46.7

TABLE E.

SHOWING THE AVERAGE PER CENT OF SOLIDS IN EACH OF THE CLASSES IN TABLE D.

Year.	Average per centages of Solids.		
	Adulterated.	Below Average.	Above Average.
1884	9.98	11.86	13.31
1885	10.75	12.01	13.17
1886	10.13	11.50	13.10
1887	9.94	11.97	13.38
1888	9.39	11.91	13.75
1889	11.42	12.16	13.60
1890	11.41	12.08	13.57
1891	10.82	11.82	13.36
1892	10.56	11.96	13.70
1893	10.88	11.84	13.24
1894	10.76	12.06	13.23

Comparing the corresponding years 1884 and 1894, the first shows 38·7 per cent of adulterated samples, the latter only 9 per cent. Similarly the per centage of samples of more than average quality is 26·5 and 46·7 respectively.

Again, the first and later three years agree in showing a steady decrease in the number of samples adulterated, but during the intermediate years, a steady increase of adulteration follows a decrease in the number analysed.

Here again, the Table, in conjunction with Table D, shows in 1884 38·7 per cent of adulterated samples with only 9·98 per cent of solids, *i. e.*, of food, compared with 9 per cent adulterated, having 10·6 per cent of solids in 1894.

The absolute money value represented by these figures in this Borough is considerable.

A letter recently appearing in the local Press shows that the general public is beginning to realize this effect of systematically taking samples in reducing the practice of adulterating milk, and producing an improvement in the quality of the milk supplied.

This is not all; the liability to the outbreak and spread of infectious diseases is lessened, and the general health of children and their physical development is improved.

The average assumed for the composition of milk is that generally adopted of 12·5 total solids, with at least 3·5 per cent of fat.

This is, I think, a little below the mark. Time and a desire to keep the Report as short as possible alone keep me from showing similar details with respect to other articles.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. BRIERLEY,

Public Analyst.

Borough Laboratory,

12, Brunswick Square, Southampton,

January 4th, 1895.

INSPECTION OF FOOD IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

The inspection of food for human consumption has been regularly maintained during the daytime and evenings, with the following result:—

Quantity of meat, fish, and fruit found unfit for human food and destroyed.

Meat, including Poultry	448 pounds
-------------------------	-----	-----	------------

Fish, Herrings, Kippers, Haddock, Plaice, and Salmon	2,188 „
---	-----	-----	---------

Fruit, Plums, Melons, Cherries, Apples, Pears, Oranges, &c.	1,670 „
--	----	-----	---------

The following Tables show the sanitary defects found upon Premises in which cases of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever have arisen :—

TABULAR SUMMARY OF ENTERIC, TYPHOID, OR CONTINUED FEVERS OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH, 1894, SHOWING SANITARY DEFECTS FOUND ON EXAMINATION.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Sanitary Defects Found.</i>
1	Jan. 2	Standford Street	Foul catchpit in the yard and ash heap close to house.
2	" 12	Victoria Street	
3	" 18	Paget Street	Stackpipe connected direct to the drain and untrapped, and situated close to the patient's bedroom window. Drains choked.
4	" 24	Osborne Road	
5	" 29	Bellevue Road	Patient arrived at Southampton ill. Soil pipe of w.c. found defective.
6	Feb. 8	Duncan's Place	
7	Mar. 2	Argyle Road	W.C. drain defective. W.C. drain choked, ventilating pipe situated close to bedroom window of patient allowing sewer gases to enter freely into the room.
8	" 8	Avenue Road	
9	" 13	Queen's Terrace	Open drain under floor of the living room. W.C. trap broken, and stack pipe connected direct to the drain and untrapped.
10	" 19	Highfield	
11	" 27	Millbank Street	W.C. drain defective and closet inadequately supplied with water for proper flushing.
12	April 4	Castle Gardens	
13	" 16	Mount Street	Open drain under floor of w.c.
14	" 25	Guillaume Terrace	
15	" 21	West Place	W.C. drain defective. Waste pipe of scullery sink connected direct to the drain and untrapped. Ditto and yard drain defective.
16	June 2	Pepper Alley	
17	" 26	Portswood Road	W.C. drain defective.
18	July 7	River Street	
19	" 10	Kingsfield Road	W.C. drain defective.
20	" 11	Denzil Avenue	
21	" 12	York Street, Northam	W.C. drain defective. Ditto.
22	" 25	French Street	
23	" 30	Dover Street	Sewer gases escaping from defective drain into the scullery.
24	" 31	Bee Hive Buildings	
25	Aug. 18	King Street	Open drain under floor of front room of house, and yard drain untrapped.
26	" 20	Peterborough Road	
27	" 28	Northbrook Road	
28	Sep. 3	Canal Walk	
29	" 4	King Street	
30	" 11	Gloucester Court	
31	" 11	Canal Walk	
32	" 11	Queen Street	
33	" 13	St. Mark's Road	
34	" 15	St. George's Place, Back-of-the-Walls	
35	" 21	Wharf Street	
36	" 24	Oxford Street	
37	" 24	Threefield Lane	
38	" 28	Graham Street	

TABULAR SUMMARY OF ENTERIC, TYPHOID, OR CONTINUED
FEVERS.—CONTINUED.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	<i>Sanitary Defects Found.</i>
39	Oct. 8	St. Mary's Road	Sewer gases escaping from defective drain into the house.
40	" 8	Craven Street	
41	" 8	Blue Anchor Lane	
42	" 8	Longcroft Street	W.C. choked.
43	" 10	Forest View	Drains defective.
44	" 12	St. George's Place, Back of-the-Walls	W.C. drain defective.
45	" 15	Belvidere Terrace	Waste pipe of the scullery sink connected direct to the drain and untrapped; also w.c. drain defective.
46	" 22	York Square	
47	" 22	St. Mary's Road	Drains choked.
48	" 26	Queen Street	Drains defective.
49	" 31	Onslow Road	
50	Nov. 7	Union Road	
51	" 7	St. Mary's Buildings	
52	" 20	Winn Road	Badly constructed grease trap in connection with the scullery sink in a most foul state, and the drain in connection with the same was found defective.
53	Dec. 5	Craven Street	
54	" 17	Portwood Road	Yard drain defective.

TABULAR SUMMARY OF DIPHTHERIA OCCURRING IN THE BOROUGH
IN 1894, SHOWING SANITARY DEFECTS FOUND ON EXAMINATION.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Sanitary Defects Found.
1	Jan. 11	Mount Pleasant Road	
2	" 20	Amoy Street	W.C. drain defective.
3	" 27	Clifford Street	
4	" 27	Queen Street	Yard drain untrapped.
5	Feb. 23	Padwell Road	Ditto
6	Mar. 12	York Street, Bevois Town	Waste pipe of the scullery sink connected direct to the drain and untrapped.
7	" 14	Padwell Road	
8	" 19	Middle Street, Bevois Town	Yard drain defective.
9	" 25	Blackberry Terrace	
10	April 5	St. Mary's Place	W. C. drain defective.
11	" 8	Chapel Road	W.C. and yard drains untrapped and waste pipe of scullery sink connected direct to the drain and untrapped.
12	May 2	Park Road, Bellevue	Yard drain untrapped.
13	" 2	Graham Road	
14	" 3	Royal Crescent Road	
15	June 16	Clifford Street	W.C. drain defective and yard drain in an adjoining yard untrapped.
16	" 19	Chapel Road	Came from Warsash.
17	July 10	Royal South Hants Infirmary	
18	" 11	New Alma Road	W.C. drain defective.
19	" 22	Westridge Road	
20	" 23	Ditto	W.C. drain defective.
21	" 30	Spear Road	W.C. drain defective and closet inadequately supplied with water for proper flushing.
22	" 30	Portswood Road	Waste pipe of the scullery sink connected direct to the drain and untrapped.
23	Aug. 21	Peel Street	Yard drain untrapped and w.c. drain defective.
24	" 21	Lyon Street	W.C. drain defective and drain in basement untrapped.
25	" 23	Briton Street	Drains defective.
26	Sept. 6	Winchester Road	
27	" 11	Portswood Road	
28	" 24	Earl's Road	Fowls kept in pen close to house in a filthy state.
29	Oct. 11	Spear Road	Sewer gases escaping from defective drains into the kitchen.
30	" 23	Ditto	
31	Nov. 6	Middle Street, Bevois Town	Waste pipe of the scullery sink connected direct to the drain and untrapped. Yard drain untrapped and w.c. drain defective.
32	" 7	Ditto	
33	" 29	Gordon Avenue	Yard drain defective causing sewer gases to enter house.
34	" 30	Denzil Avenue	
35	Dec. 17	Belmont Place	Open drain under floor of the scullery, sewer gases entering freely into the house.
36	" 27	Duke's Road	
37	" 27	New Road	Sewer gases escaping from defective drain into house.
38	" 28	Gordon Avenue	

It is interesting to study the foregoing Tables in conjunction with the spot map of infectious diseases placed in the Appendix to this Report, upon which it will be seen that the majority of cases of Diphtheria occurred in the newer portions of the Town.

In one particular Avenue the drains were found very defective through bad construction, although these houses have been built within the past few years.

I strongly urge on you the necessity of appointing a competent trained Building Inspector to superintend the construction and drainage of new houses, to report to the Works Committee upon the building details, and to the Health Committee upon the house drainage; the latter Committee, having control over such drainage after occupation, should also have power to secure a proper system of house drainage before occupation.

DRAIN TESTING.

The system of drain testing by the smoke test instituted four years ago has been applied to 407 houses; in 332 cases defects became evident and notices were served in consequence.

Drains are tested with the smoke test on the following grounds:—

1.—In every house where Typhoid Fever or Diphtheria has been reported to exist.

2.—On receipt of a request from the Occupier of any house, or where during house-to-house inspection the Inspectors have reason to suspect defects in the drainage. It will, therefore, be understood that all the drains tested by smoke were in the first instance suspected drains, which accounts for the large proportion proved faulty.

NEW BUILDINGS, BUILDING BYE LAWS, BUILDING INSPECTOR.

After considering the particulars already given in regard to house drainage the necessity of improvement in this respect will commend itself to you. I strongly urge you, in compiling your new Building Bye Laws, to provide Clauses embodying the following requirements:—

- 1.—That no house shall be occupied until a certificate has been given by the Health Authority that the drainage has been satisfactorily carried out, and that the house is fit for occupation.
- 2.—That all house drains shall be constructed of glazed earthenware pipes.
- 3.—The joints shall be cemented and caulked.
- 4.—That clay pug, now permitted, be not allowed.
- 5.—The system of house drains shall be disconnected from the sewer, where possible, by an intercepting trap provided with a fresh air inlet of approved form.
- 6.—That a four-inch pipe shall be carried up above the roof, as an outlet ventilator pipe.
- 7.—That no soil pipe shall be constructed within a house.
- 8.—No house drain be permitted to pass under a house.

Such Regulations would not be retrospective.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The Borough contains 37 private Slaughter Houses. These have been inspected as regularly as their scattered position will permit, 1,375 visits having been made during the year 1894. It is my desire to reserve for a Special Report now in hand any further remarks in regard to this subject.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Of the 13 registered Lodging Houses there is little to be said afresh, their unsuitable condition being so well known. 636 visits, including night visits, have been made, and the houses have in the majority of cases been kept as clean as their structure will permit. It is to be hoped the Municipality will themselves in the near future set an example by building a Municipal Common Lodging House.

REMOVAL OF ASHES.

During the year 204 complaints for the non-removal of ashes have been received in this Department and forwarded to the Borough Surveyor. Of these complaints 199 were received in the first six months.

The total collection of ashes in the Borough amounted to 24,290 loads, which were cremated at the Borough Destructor.

There is yet room for improvement in the storage of house refuse in dwelling houses. Many being still without receptacles it is thrown into a corner of the garden, in some instances large quantities are retained. If householders would provide themselves with sanitary dustbins it would save much time and labour in the collection of such material.

NUISANCES.

The total number of Nuisances brought before the notice of the Health Department amounted to 4,380 ; of this number 1,508 were abated upon the service of Notices, and 2,852 by verbal notice, leaving 20 on December 31st, 1894 not complied with.

I think it satisfactory to note that the large proportion of Nuisances complied with by verbal notice only shows the willingness and desire of the public to remedy sanitary evils where they exist. It is worthy of mention that there has been an absence of friction with the public in these matters.

The following extracts from our Journal show a few instances of the more important house drainage improvements carried out:—

East Street (Folio 6), HOTEL.—The drain in the cellar was composed of porous and glazed pipes laid nearly on a level. A cesspool existed under the floor of the bar. The lead soil pipe inside the house was in bad condition. The drinking water was drawn from a lead cistern which flushed the w.c., the overflow pipe of the cistern being connected direct to the soil pipe. Action taken—The whole of the drainage was reconstructed.

East Street (Folio 7), DWELLING HOUSE AND SHOP.—The house drain was found choked. It was badly laid with defective joints passing under the house. The ground was saturated with

sewage. A well fourteen feet deep was found upon the premises, receiving the drainage of two houses. Hardly any fall was provided for the drain. Action taken—The whole of the drains were relaid on concrete providing for a proper fall and ventilation.

Cumberland Place (Folio 28), DWELLING HOUSE.—House drains composed of field pipes causing leaky joints. Dead well and faulty “D” trap also existed. Action taken—The whole system removed and fresh drainage provided.

Marland Place (Folio 37), FOUR DWELLING HOUSES.—Four houses the house drains passing under, composed of unglazed field pipes with open joints permitting the soakage of sewage into the ground. House waste pipes were connected direct to the drains. Action taken—The drainage of four houses reconstructed to our satisfaction.

Oxford Street (Folio 73), FOUR DWELLING HOUSES.—Porous field pipe drains passing under houses. Sewage soaking freely into basements. Action taken—All drains reconstructed.

Terminus Terracc (Folio 110), HOTEL.—Cesspool existed with porous field pipe drainage. Action taken—Cesspool abolished and drainage reconstructed.

West Street (Folio 158), DWELLING HOUSE.—Premises redrained throughout.

Bridge Street (Folio 226), THREE DWELLING HOUSES.—Sewer gas found escaping into each house through unjointed field pipes. Action taken—All drainage reconstructed.

Vincent's Walk (Folio 250), DWELLING HOUSE.—Sewer gas escaping into house through defective field pipe drainage, ground saturated with sewage. Action taken—All drainage reconstructed.

Bellevue Road (Folio 254) Hotel.—Sewer gas entered freely into dining room. Ground and basement soaked with sewage escaping from a defective drain with open joints. Action taken—All drains reconstructed.

Sussex Road (Folio 274,) DWELLING-HOUSE.—Drains defective, soil pipe perforated in several places, sewer gas escaping freely. Action taken—drainage reconstructed.

Canal Walk (Folio 294), DWELLING HOUSE.—Unglazed field pipes with open joints formed the system of drainage found, permitting the free escape of sewer gas to house, and saturating the ground with sewage. Action taken—All drains reconstructed.

Holy Rood (Folio 307,) NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—Drainage found defective in many places. Action taken—All drains relaid with proper intercepting traps, new closets erected fitted with automatic flushing tanks.

Forest View (Folio 334), 8 DWELLING HOUSES.—The drainage of each house was seriously defective. Action taken—All drains reconstructed.

The above are but a few instances of new house drainage carried out. In all instances intercepting traps have been fixed between the house drains and sewer. All rain water pipes, bath waste, and kitchen sink pipes have been altered, and now discharge over properly constructed gully traps. The system of house drainage has also been provided with efficient inlet and outlet ventilation.

A Summary of Routine Work which has received the attention of the Health Department during the year 1894:—

Nuisances reported by the Inspectors	...	...	3,339
Nuisances reported at the Office by Residents	...	...	1,041
Nuisances abated by notice	...	...	1,508
Nuisances abated by verbal notice	...	...	2,852
Drains tested with the smoke and water tests	...	...	409
Drains found defective or untrapped	...	...	332
Letters sent for non-compliance with notices	...	...	167
Water fittings found defective and reported to the Water Works Engineer	...	...	187
Structural defects reported to Borough Surveyor	...	...	78
Drains cleared and repaired	...	...	746
Drains re-trapped	...	...	456
Drains re-constructed	...	...	126
Bath, lavatory, and slopstone waste pipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge over open gully traps	...	...	241
New pans fixed to closets	...	...	441
Cesspools and catchpits abolished	...	...	99
Soil pipes (indoor) abolished, and new soil pipes fixed on outside of houses and ventilated	...	...	64
Old drains abolished, and new drains provided	...	...	101
Water laid on to closets for flushing	...	...	662
Yards repaved or repaired	...	...	56

Sanitary dust bins provided to houses in lieu of ash heaps	76
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	146
Roofs of houses repaired	47
Stackpipes and gutters under roofs of houses fixed or repaired	108
Manure and offensive matter removed ..	254
Animals kept in a dirty state	38
Overcrowding of houses—numbers reduced	25
Marine stores re-limewashed	7
Dead wells abolished	2
Smoke nuisances abated	5
Cellars and areas re-limewashed	27
Urinals and water closets reconstructed	21
Water closets, urinals, &c., re-limewashed	225
Badly constructed slop-stone sinks reconstructed	89
Water closets externally ventilated	23
Intercepting traps fixed to house drains	103
Stackpipes disconnected from drains and made to discharge over gully traps	16
Old cisterns used for storage of drinking water abolished and water laid on to houses direct from town main...	21
Inspection chambers provided to house drains	18
Water closets abolished in cellars and closets erected in back yards in lieu of same	9
Courts re-limewashed	8
Soil pipes ventilated	121
House drained into sewer	1
Animals found in a putrid state—destroyed	6

PART III.



SPECIAL.

PART III.

SPECIAL.

GEOLOGY.

Mr. W. Whitaker, of the Geological Survey of England and Wales, has, with the permission of Sir A. Geikie, Director General, kindly contributed a brief but valuable sketch of the geological formation of the County Borough of Southampton.

The study of this sketch is not only a matter of general interest, but is of great importance and utility from a sanitary point of view, especially with regard to healthy sites for building operations.

The greater portion of Southampton is built upon a gravel bed. In this particular, the town is very fortunate, the same forming a most healthy site.

But there are districts which, in my opinion, are not only undesirable but dangerous ones for building purposes. I refer to the Alluvium or Marshland of rivers occurring in our own particular district, along the banks of the Itchen river situated east of Bevois Valley and Portswood, near to the South-Western Railway line.

Until lately there appeared no desire to build upon these unhealthy sites, but, owing to the scarcity of building land within the Borough, I regret to say the low lying strip east of Portswood has already many houses upon it.

There still remains a large strip east of Bevois Valley upon which no buildings have been erected. A roadway has been laid out, but I trust there is no intention to build dwelling houses upon such a site. These comments, considered together with the following facts, will, I have no doubt, prove the necessity of compelling persons erecting houses on these unsuitable sites, when such buildings are inevitable, adopting means to remedy the existing evils as much as possible by subsoil drainage, and covering the site with a layer of asphalte or concrete.

A SKETCH OF THE GEOLOGY OF SOUTHAMPTON, BY W. WHITAKER, B.A., F.R.S.

*Communicated by permission of SIR A. GEIKIE, F.R.S., Director
General of the Geological Survey.*

In the following short account, which is based on the new work of the Geological Survey, facts only are referred to, without reference to theories, to the origin of the various formations, or to geologic classification, and with as little technical language as possible.

On the old geological map the Borough of Southampton is shown as having the simplest geological structure, merely as a tract of Bracklesham Beds, with a small alluvial flat in the north-eastern corner.

This simplicity is partly owing to the fact that in the days when that map was made the thin deposits of gravel and loam that form so much of the surface were ignored, none of these Drift beds being mapped. But it is also partly owing to another cause, the existence of a slight uprise (by means of which formations lower than the Bracklesham Beds are brought up in certain parts) not having been recognised, presumably from the want of that evidence which has since been plentifully provided, and in part recorded by local geologists. The new mapping has shown this bringing up of lower beds to be of much greater extent than had been thought (see table, p. 66).

The oldest geologic formation that comes to the surface in the borough, or within three miles of it (and we have now no concern with still older beds that have been found underground) is the London Clay, which is brought up, through the above-mentioned uprise, in the district of Portswood. Its outcrop rises northward until it reaches to above the 100 feet contour, by the Borough Boundary south of Burgess Street.

The next overlying formation is the Bagshot Sand, into which the loamy top part of the London Clay passes up. This is here comparatively thin, nowhere probably more than 40 feet thick, and is mostly a fine sand, though sometimes with thin clay-partings, or beds of clay. In one place, south of Portswood

Lawn, a blackish peaty bed was shown at the lowest part of a long section, and the whole was seen to be much more clayey than northward, southward, and eastward, in all which directions good sections of sand have been opened. The junction with the London Clay is often marked by damp boggy ground, as in the valley northward of Highfield Church.

The narrow outcrop of the Bagshot Sand follows that of the London Clay from Newtown (where the sand was shown in a pit in the green at Denzil Avenue), by Bevois Valley, Portswood Park, and Highfield, north of which last place, it reaches a height of about 140 feet above Ordnance Datum.

The two formations above noticed have not been shown on any published geologic map of the district. Perhaps it may be well to give a sketch-map in the next Report, before which it is to be hoped that the Borough Boundary may have been greatly extended: the present Borough is by no means a good geologic area.

The Bagshot Sand is succeeded by the Bracklesham Beds, which occur either at the surface, or next beneath the Drift Gravel, over the greater part of the borough, no lower formation being seen either in the western or in the southern parts.

This thick formation consists of clays and loams with beds of sand and sometimes of green sand: practically in Southampton (where we have only the lower part) it is a more or less clayey mass. Just at the bottom is loam, with flint-pebbles; these being either in a thin bed or somewhat scattered. This well-marked basal bed, with the underlying sand, is to be seen, or has been well shown, south of Portswood Lawn, on both sides of the little valley through Portswood Park, on the rising ground above St. Denys Station, at the large brickyard north of Highfield, and in a pit south-westward of Church Farm. The clays above occur also at most of these places, and their presence may be fairly appreciated by walking over parts of the Common, after wet weather.

Green sand has been found in various excavations further south, and I have seen it in Commercial Road (just west of St. Peter's Church), in Manchester Street, in Ogle Street, and in Portland Terrace.

So far we have had an orderly succession of formations, without any gap in the series; but now we come to the Drift (gravel and loam), which is far removed in age from the

Bracklesham Beds. This great gap is owing partly to the removal (before the time of the deposition of the gravel) of great part of the Bracklesham Beds, and of the whole of any overlying formations that may have once capped them; but it is also owing in part to the absence of some members of the geologic series, which were never deposited in our district.

The beds we have now to deal with do not therefore follow the others in orderly succession, but cut across them with perfect impartiality, resting here on Bracklesham Beds, there on Bagshot Sand and elsewhere on London Clay; at one place capping a hill, at another forming the bottom of a valley. Moreover, whilst the Bracklesham Beds rest evenly on the Bagshot Sand (or with but slight occasional irregularity), and the latter rests evenly on the London Clay, or indeed passes down into it, the Drift generally rests unevenly and sometimes very irregularly on the beds below it, often filling hollows or pockets in them: so much indeed is this the case that in many places it is impossible to accurately map the boundary of the gravel, sometimes small patches of gravel over a clay tract have to be disregarded, sometimes humps of clay sticking up through gravel have to be ignored.

Thin though the gravel is, yet it is perhaps our most important bed, the greater part of the town being built on it, or on the still thinner loam that sometimes caps it, as markedly at Northam, where a damp surface sometimes results from this more clayey deposit.

The Drift occurs for the most part in sheets at different levels; thus the gravel and loam of St. Denys form a flat comparatively little above high water-level, which is separated from the higher gravel-flat of Portswood, &c., by the outcrop, on the slopes, of the various older formations. Where these dividing slopes are fairly sharp, as in the instance given, it is not difficult to distinguish the different terraces (as they are called) of gravel; but where the slopes are more gentle, it is often very difficult, especially where there is a thick wash down the slope from the higher terrace. In the town the difficulty of drawing any boundary-lines is, of course, increased by the ground being covered by buildings and roads. It is chiefly indeed by the record of excavations for foundations, &c., that such work can be done, and therefore all sections should be recorded.

The gravel has undoubtedly supplied many old wells with water; but such wells, in populous parts, are fraught with danger, and should be closed.

Our newest geologic formation is the Alluvium or Marshland of the rivers, which occurs chiefly in separate strips along the Itchen. There is a strip of this east of Portswood and another patch east of Bevois Valley.

I beg to endorse the remarks of Dr. Harris (on p. 62) as to Alluvium forming a bad site for building—a subject to which I have alluded in the case of the neighbouring town of Portsmouth.—(*Trans. Sans. Inst., Vol. xiii., p. 266.*)

Still lower down the Valley, Alluvium fringes the shore at Northam, from the Engineering Works on the north, to the Cement Works on the south; and again from east of the Gasworks along Albert Road to the Docks. Marsh-clay was seen where Bridge Road joins Albert Road.

Besides all the beds above noticed we have in Southampton, as in all old towns, a deposit made by man, intentionally or otherwise, the Made Ground that gradually grows by various processes over areas that have been inhabited for a long series of years, together with tracts stolen from the foreshore and more or less brought to a higher level. A notable instance of this latter is the tract of the Docks.

Were King Canute and his courtiers again to appear on the scene of their historic performance, near by the chief entrance to the Docks, the King would look foolish, as he certainly could not get his feet wetted by tidal water on that spot. A greater than the King, namely the Engineer, has come, and with deeds, not empty words, has commanded the tide to cease from troubling along the road named after the King.

The Geologic Formations of Southampton, in descending order. The last two proved by the deep boring on the Common:—

Recent	...	...	{	Made Ground.
			{	Alluvium.
Drift	...	...	{	Loam or Brickearth.
			{	Gravel.
Tertiary Beds	...	...	{	Bracklesham Beds.
			{	Bagshot Sand.
			{	London Clay.
			{	Reading Beds.
Oretaceous	...	...		Chalk.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

It will be within the memory of the members of the Town Council that in January, 1893, I had the privilege of presenting to them a detailed Report together with Plans, &c., of many insanitary houses in Southampton.

The question of improvement was a huge one, impossible to be dealt with in its entirety, and it was decided to deal with only the worst locality first.

Following the above action, on the 23rd day of October, 1894, an opportunity occurred for me to make an official Representation in accordance with the above Act.*

A Special Committee was appointed to consider the Representation, and report upon the same to the Council.

The Committee thoroughly investigated the matter, and formulated the following Improvement Scheme, which was submitted to a duly convened meeting of the Council on the 9th day of November, 1894, when it was decided unanimously to carry out the Scheme. †

The Population of the Area included in the Scheme at the time the Representation was made, amounted to 898 persons, the number is generally less, the population being of a fluctuating character.

The persons included in the above figures do not all come within the category of the "Working Classes," i.e., in the sense of its general interpretation.

* For copy of Representation see Appendix D.

† For copy of Scheme see Appendix E.

DEMOLITION.

Should the Council's petition to the Local Government Board to carry out the Scheme of Improvement be granted, the houses upon the Areas marked "B" and "C" on the Plans in the Appendix of this Report, must be demolished.

It will be necessary to do this so as to produce the minimum amount of inconvenience and distress by unhousing the residents, and with this object in view I desire to recommend that the site "B" be first dealt with, the population, in comparison, being extremely small, several houses already being closed.

This site includes Simnel Street, part of Pepper Alley, Lock's Court (now uninhabited), vacant land, White's Court, and lastly, Blue Anchor Court and Lane, practically uninhabited.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA.

The description of the insanitary Area, as regards situation and boundaries, is fully described in the Representation. This, however, does not give any idea of the terrible condition under which the inhabitants are now living.

The whole area has now upon it 128 houses of most insanitary type, being arranged in narrow streets out of which lead long narrow passages passing to "blind" courts, without proper light and ventilation. Some of the houses are perfect hovels, totally unfit for habitation.

Southampton at present possesses, in fine state of preservation, and for a large extent, the remains of the old town walls, and there is no doubt every available space within these was secured to erect buildings upon, which explains their crowded and curious arrangement.

Some of the later buildings appear to have been erected in the back gardens of the older houses.

I was able to photograph some of the well-known Courts and Streets, three productions of which accompany this Report, and I trust this will soon be the only method of viewing them.*

These photographs do not show the worst places, views of which it is too difficult to obtain.

The first picture is that of Blue Anchor Lane. The illustration shows the upper portion leading to Pepper Alley.

* See Appendix A, B, C.

It is a narrow winding lane containing houses of the Norman period. The houses are undoubtedly picturesque but most insanitary. Two years ago they were occupied as Common Lodging Houses, receiving a large number of tramps.

Their structure is principally of wood. The last house in the Lane "King John's Palace" is said to contain some fine Norman work. The Lane is extremely narrow being on the average 6 feet wide.

Only one house remains occupied, and here artificial light is used during the day.

The second illustration represents Simnel Street looking towards the water. The houses on the right hand side are old insanitary buildings, largely composed of wood with inner wooden partitions. The majority of them are Common Lodging Houses of a very unsuitable and dangerous character.

One house is a well known brothel. Out of this Street several insanitary Courts are reached by narrow passages, the air of which remains stagnant; proper sanitary conveniences are wanting.

The third picture is that of Castle Lane, also leading out of Simnel Street. The houses on the right hand side may be classed as insanitary hovels.

I do not propose to repeat here the details you have already had presented to you in my Report and Appendix of 1893 on the insanitary houses of Southampton. I feel certain, however, that there never existed a stronger claim for an Improvement Scheme to abolish the vice, filth, and immorality which has reigned triumphant in this district so long.

PROPOSED HABITATIONS FOR DISPLACED TENANTS.

In the Scheme it is proposed to provide accommodation for not less than 500 of the persons who may be unhoused by the process of demolition. Here arises a problem requiring careful consideration in order to make it successful.

After thoroughly studying the question, I desire you to consider the following points:—

- 1.—The desirability of choosing a healthy site for the building required.
- 2.—To consider the class, character and occupation of the unhoused, also permanency of residence.

- 3.—The amount of rent they could afford, best judged from present rent and occupation.
- 4.—The provision of suitable accommodation for re-housing displaced tenants.
- 5.—The question whether it is desirable for the Corporation themselves to erect and manage the buildings provided?
- 6.—Whether it is necessary to make such buildings self-supporting?
- 7.—If the Corporation are prepared to provide Municipal-aided lodgings?
- 8.—The form of building to be chosen.
- 9.—Disposal of surplus land.
- 10.—The restrictions of sale.

CHOICE OF SITE.

The site I desire you to consider is that portion of the area marked "B" in the accompanying Plan (Appendix F).

Upon this two buildings could be erected at positions depicted at "D" and "E."

The advantages of choosing this site are, in my opinion :—

- (a) The smallest number of persons of the labouring classes would be disturbed, some houses being already closed.
- (b) It would be a healthy site, each building facing a forty feet road-way, and plenty of air space may be left about each.
- (c) Inequality of levels will be avoided.
- (d) The plot marked "C" having a greater frontage it will have an increased sale value over plot "B."
- (e) The old walls could be further exposed by leaving a space behind. They will not interfere with the circulation of air to the building proposed.
- (f) If this site be chosen and new buildings erected, demolition of houses at a later period on plot "C" would cause no inconvenience, the provision for the unhoused being secured by the buildings on "B," which could be erected in readiness for the displaced occupants.

CLASS, CHARACTER, AND OCCUPATION OF THE PRESENT RESIDENTS OF THE AREA.

In the event of the Corporation providing suitable accommodation for the persons unhouseed, the consideration of the particulars under heading two is of primary importance.

Simmel Street.—The roughest Class principally. There are six common Lodging Houses occupied by tramps and hawkers, amounting to about *131 persons. This refers to the portion included in the Scheme.

Pepper Alley.—The occupants are in many instances shop-keepers.

Chesterfield Terrace.—Artizans of the better class.

The remaining Population, except the occupiers of public houses, and a few other exceptions, are of the poorest class, comprised chiefly of labourers, hawkers, charwomen, tramps, and prostitutes.

The night scenes in some of the Courts are most appalling, drunkenness, vice and immorality being most prevalent.

The majority of those who do not reside in Common Lodging Houses occupy furnished rooms. As an example of this the whole of Lansdown Place is so let, also, several houses in Simmel Street, Pepper Alley, Castle Buildings, and Taylor's Court. Lock's Court and Blue Anchor Lane, with the exception of one house, are unoccupied.

RENTS.

The rents now paid are as follows :—

For a single bed in a common room of Lodging House a charge of fourpence per night is made.

Married couples, sixpence for a like period.

Single rooms furnished, are let to a family at sixpence per night. These are often overcrowded.

In those instances where a cottage is taken the rent varies from 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per week.

* This was the number found in the six houses when a census was taken by us, but the number is often more.

PROVISION OF SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION FOR REHOUSING THE DISPLACED TENANTS.

The choice of buildings to be provided must to a very great extent, be controlled by the class of persons requiring accommodation. London, Glasgow, and Liverpool, have been the pioneers in providing dwellings for the labouring classes, which example has been followed by many other Towns.

The choice of buildings are :—

- (a) Artizan Cottage dwellings.
- (b) Artizan Block Dwellings with self-containing sets of rooms varying in number.
- (c) Municipal Common Lodging Houses.
- (d) Tenement Houses.

The first on the list are undoubtedly the best form for general purposes, where a large quantity of cheap land is available. The arrangement permits each family having an entirely separate dwelling. It prevents overcrowding on space, and might in some cases, give an opportunity to thrifty mechanics to become, by easy payments, the owners of their houses.

Provision of this kind I have no doubt would be successful in this Town. Such houses would, however, be unsuitable for the portion of our community now under discussion.

ARTIZAN BLOCK DWELLINGS.

Under this category all sorts and conditions of Building are provided in various towns. They are most generally erected by private companies as a commercial speculation. I have seen a great number in London, many of which are huge Barrack Blocks of Dwellings in which the space between the blocks become limited, narrow wells of stagnant air.

The population is excessive as regards land area, the buildings in many instances having six, seven, and even more storeys. There are however many improved forms, and I would suggest the viewing of the following in London :—

1. Petticoat Square, Artizan and Labourers Dwellings.
Erected by the Honourable the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.
2. Artizans Dwellings erected in Rosebery Avenue, by the Artizans and General Dwelling Co.
3. Coalbush Buildings.
4. Cavendish Buildings.
5. Corporation Buildings, Caterhouse Street, Erected by the Corporation of London.
6. Guinness' Trust Buildings, Liver Street, St. Luke's.
7. Peabody Trust Buildings, Pimlico.
8. Farringdon Road Buildings, and others in the neighbourhood of those stated.

In a Report of this character it will be wiser to refrain from criticising the advantages or disadvantages, if any, of many of the above buildings, which will be easily understood on viewing.

The only example we have in our Town are those situated in Chantry Road. In regard to these I content myself by saying I trust they will in no arranged way be imitated.

I may perhaps be permitted to describe a form of Artizan Labourers' Dwellings which in my opinion would be suitable for this Town.

The dwellings should be built in blocks three storied high.

Each block should have its own entrance and staircase.

It should contain eight rooms on each floor, and provide—

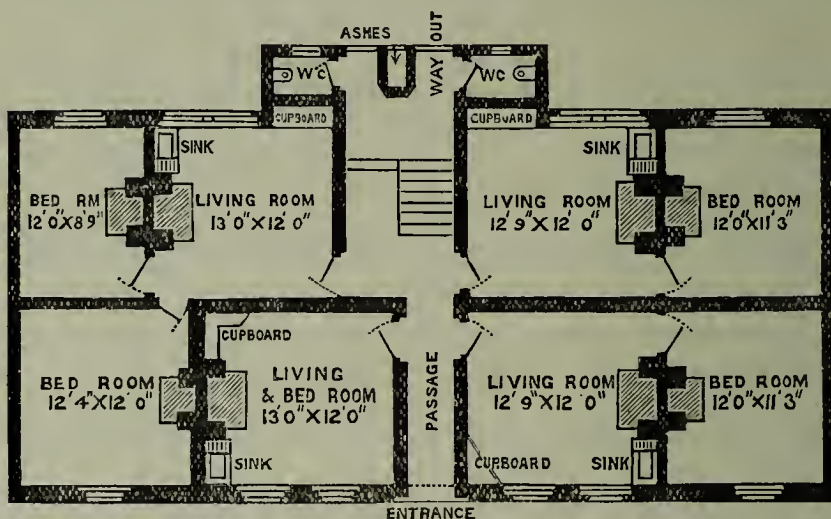
One three-roomed dwelling.

One one-roomed dwelling.

Two two-roomed dwellings.

Giving sixteen dwellings to a block of three storeys. No basement dwellings should be allowed. A lavatory block should be run down each building, containing two water closets on each floor. The size and arrangement of rooms will be best understood from the rough sketch given below:—

SUGGESTED PLAN FOR ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS.



GROUND PLAN.

The building site should have a good layer of concrete over the ground surface.

The yard space should be asphalted, and provision made for a wash-house for each block.

The drainage and sanitary arrangements should be of the highest order.

Such buildings as the above are urgently needed in Southampton.

The land on area marked "C" would form a good situation; so, also, would the vacant land belonging to the Corporation at the rear of Canute Road.

The question whether Artizans' Dwellings should be built and managed by the Corporation or by private enterprise is not a matter for me to advise upon.

As a sanitarian simply, I should advise their construction and management by Municipal Authorities generally.

On the other hand, taking into consideration our financial resources, together with the initial cost of site*—the rent obtainable—the cost of the building proposed to be erected—cost of repairs—and salary of resident manager, I feel it is a matter the Corporation will themselves be more able to decide than myself.

Assuming for the moment that:—

Single room tenements were let at 2s. per week.

Two room tenements were let at 3s. 6d. per week.

Three room tenements were let at 5s. 6d. per week.

Each block would produce a gross rental of £80 per annum of three storeys, and £100 per annum if four storeys.

MUNICIPAL COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

This form of housing of the poor is one I would most earnestly recommend you to adopt. Several of our wretched Common Lodging Houses will be demolished by the Scheme, and proper provision should be made for this class.

The erection of such a building would have a most beneficial effect in housing decently the poorer classes in improved sanitary dwellings, elevating their tone both morally and physically, giving facilities for cheap lodgings with increased personal comfort and cleanliness, also minimising the risk of infectious disease.

Life to this class under such conditions would be brighter, the miseries, hardships, and struggles which inevitably surround the existence of tramps, hawkers, and other members of the population whose means of livelihood are ever precarious, fighting hard to remain out of our Poor House, would be lessened.

The latest and best form of Municipal Lodging House is that lately erected by the London County Council in Parker Street, Drury Lane, London, which should be visited by persons interested in the matter.

*When considering the cost of the site the compensation paid for the removal of crowded rent producing buildings must be taken into consideration.

The following is a brief sketch of the form of Municipal Common Lodging House which would, I feel certain, prove a success if erected upon site "B" either at "D" or "E" on plan of Area in Appendix to the whole report:—

Sleeping Pavilion.—Should consist of a large hall about 72ft. x 34ft. (inside measurement) with three tiers of galleries, ranging round a central well.

The galleries should be of sufficient width, having a three or four feet foot-way, and divided into cubicles of the following measurements:—

Each cubicle should be 6ft. 6in. in length, 4ft. 6in. in width, and 10ft. in height.

Each gallery would give accommodation for about 46 cubicles, making a total of 138 cubicles.

Divisions between cubicles should be carried up, or nearly up, to the ceilings, while the end facing the well should not be higher than 6ft., leaving an opening for a current of air to pass from the air inlets and cubicles to the centre well.

Each pair of cubicles should have a window giving space to each of the cubicles of 4ft. 9in. x 1ft. 9in., arranged by double hung sashes.

Each cubicle should be provided with a bolt on the inside of the door, capable of being opened by a master key held by the attendant.

The beds should consist of an iron frame hinged to the partition, tapering to the feet, which should point towards the window.

The galleries should be fitted with an unclimable iron railing the whole way round.

The roof in the centre should be of the cabin skylight pattern to assist in ventilation, especially in hot weather.

Small lavatory blocks should be run up at the end of the main buildings having entrances to the galleries, and fitted with w.c. and urinal, for night use only.

Each gallery should be approached by a wide fire proof staircase.

Any other details required I should be pleased to give later on, and will content myself with appending a list of the other principal requirements:—

Entrance Hall.

Dining Hall, 72ft. x 32ft., which, as far as we are concerned, may also serve the purpose of a Reading Room.

Public Kitchen, with hot plates at the side and centre where lodgers may do their own cooking.

Ante-room with lockers to be rented by individual lodgers.

Superintendent's quarters.

A Bar in the Hall for the sale of Grocery and Provisions in small quantities.

Office box in Hall for tickets and inquiries.

Lavatory and Bathrooms on Basement.

Laundry.

Two Workshops.

For the interior surface of the walls it would of course be best to use glazed bricks, but as these are expensive, I would suggest that hard brick should be used and the surface painted in cheerful colours, similiar to those of the Southampton Work-house.

Lighting, Heating, and Ventilation should be as simple as possible.

In a building of this kind, extra Pavilions could be added if required.

Such a Municipal Common Lodging House would provide what is practically a private cubicile, or room, for 150 lodgers.

FINANCIAL.

The rent paid at present for a single bed in a common room, with perhaps sixteen others, or where the sexes are mixed, amounts to fourpence per night.

Therefore one Pavilion only of a Municipal Lodging House containing 150 persons (males) would produce a gross rent roll of £850 per annum.

I have not gone into details of the cost of building, furnishing, and site, which will be given in a future Report.

The following Returns of Glasgow, the first City to erect Corporation Lodging Houses, is interesting, as it shows the total revenue and expenditure from the time of opening until May 30th, 1890.

The total revenue and expenditure of each lodging-house from the year opening up to May 31st, 1890.*

	<i>Opened.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
		£	£
Drygate	1870	26,578	16,524
Greendyke Street	1876	20,363	12,151
Portugal Street... ..	1878	19,691	11,163
Clyde Street	1878	18,175	10,854
North Woodside Road	1878	18,186	11,582
Hyde Park Street	1879	18,180	11,577
East Russell Street (Females)	1870	6,744	5,492

The London County Council Lodging House has accommodation for 326 men.

The Council fixed the charge per bed at five-pence per night in order to produce an interest of three per cent. over the necessary amount for repayment of principal and interest.

I have no doubt it will be found just as possible in Southampton, as in London and Glasgow, to erect so necessary a building to produce a profit to the Corporation.

In Glasgow a separate Common Lodging House is erected for females. This might be left until the one for men had proved successful.

THE ADVISABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, OF THE CORPORATION TO ERECT AND MANAGE BUILDINGS.

From the evidence given, and for obvious sanitary reasons, seeing the class to be housed in them, it will, I think, become evident that the Corporation should themselves erect and maintain Municipal Common Lodging Houses; also Tenement Houses with furnished rooms.

* These returns are extracted from a paper on "Housing of the Working Classes," by H. Percy Boulnois, M. Inst. C.E.

The question of Artizans' Dwellings in either Cottage form or Block form, will be best decided by the Corporation, as it will, I expect, become a question of resources.

WHETHER IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE SUCH BUILDINGS SELF-SUPPORTING ?

This question must be decided by the Council. I desire to state, however, that it is not so likely to arise with regard to the Municipal Common Lodging Houses, as these should return some profit if properly managed.

ONE OR TWO-ROOMED FURNISHED TENEMENT HOUSES.

The remaining class of persons upon the Simnel Street Improvement Area Site requiring housing in the event of demolition are those who require Single or Two-roomed Tenements furnished. They have not the means to furnish the premises themselves, and I suggest the necessity of providing a block of One and Two-roomed tenement dwellings.

I would advise a building be erected upon the most economical principles, of four storeys, with corridors running through the centre of the building, the rooms open from the corridor on each floor right and left.

The rooms should be 14ft. x 12ft. x 10ft., each to be fitted with a stone sink and water supply; this would be large enough to accommodate four adults, allowing over 400 cubic feet per head.

Smaller rooms could be arranged 12ft. x 10ft. x 10ft. which would be barely sufficient for three adults, but sufficient for man and wife and two small children.

This building would also require a common kitchen.

Lavatory and bath room at the end of each corridor.

The furniture would be a bed, clothing, strip of cocoa nut matting, deal table, four Windsor chairs, cupboard, and fixed lavatory, basin, tap, and waste.

The washing could be done in one laundry.

The other requirements would be:—

Offices and residence for Manager.

Stores.

The size of the building should be large enough to take 100 rooms, the rental to range from sixpence to ninepence for a single night, and from three to four shillings per week, according to the size of the room. If all the rooms were let this would yield a revenue of about £800 per annum. The profit, if any, would not be in the same proportion as that of the Municipal Common Lodging House.

It is my belief that these buildings might just pay expenses, or if there were any loss it would be a very small one.

The Municipal Tenement House would be able to provide for 400 persons, this together with 150 in the other Lodging House, would provide accommodation for 550 persons, which I think the Local Government Board would accept as sufficient accommodation in proportion to the number displaced.

The portion of the area marked "C" I would advise the Corporation to dispose of for the erection of Artizans' Dwellings by private companies or individual builders, in accordance with plans to be prepared by the Corporation.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—Blue Anchor Lane (Photograph).

Appendix B.—Simnel Street (Photograph).

Appendix C.—Castle Lane (Photograph).

Appendix D.—Representation.

Appendix E.—Scheme.

Appendix F.—Improvement Scheme Plan,

Appendix G.—Spot Map.

ADDENDA.

APPENDIX F.—The heavy interrupted black line upon Plan shows the boundary of the Insanitary Area when cleared, and after New Streets have been laid out.

The Plan, page 74, is taken from a Paper by H. P. Boulnois, M.I.C.E.

I am indebted to Mr. Bennett, Borough Surveyor, for his kind assistance in the production of the Plans contained in this Report.

APPENDIX A.



No. 1.—BLUE ANCHOR LANE.



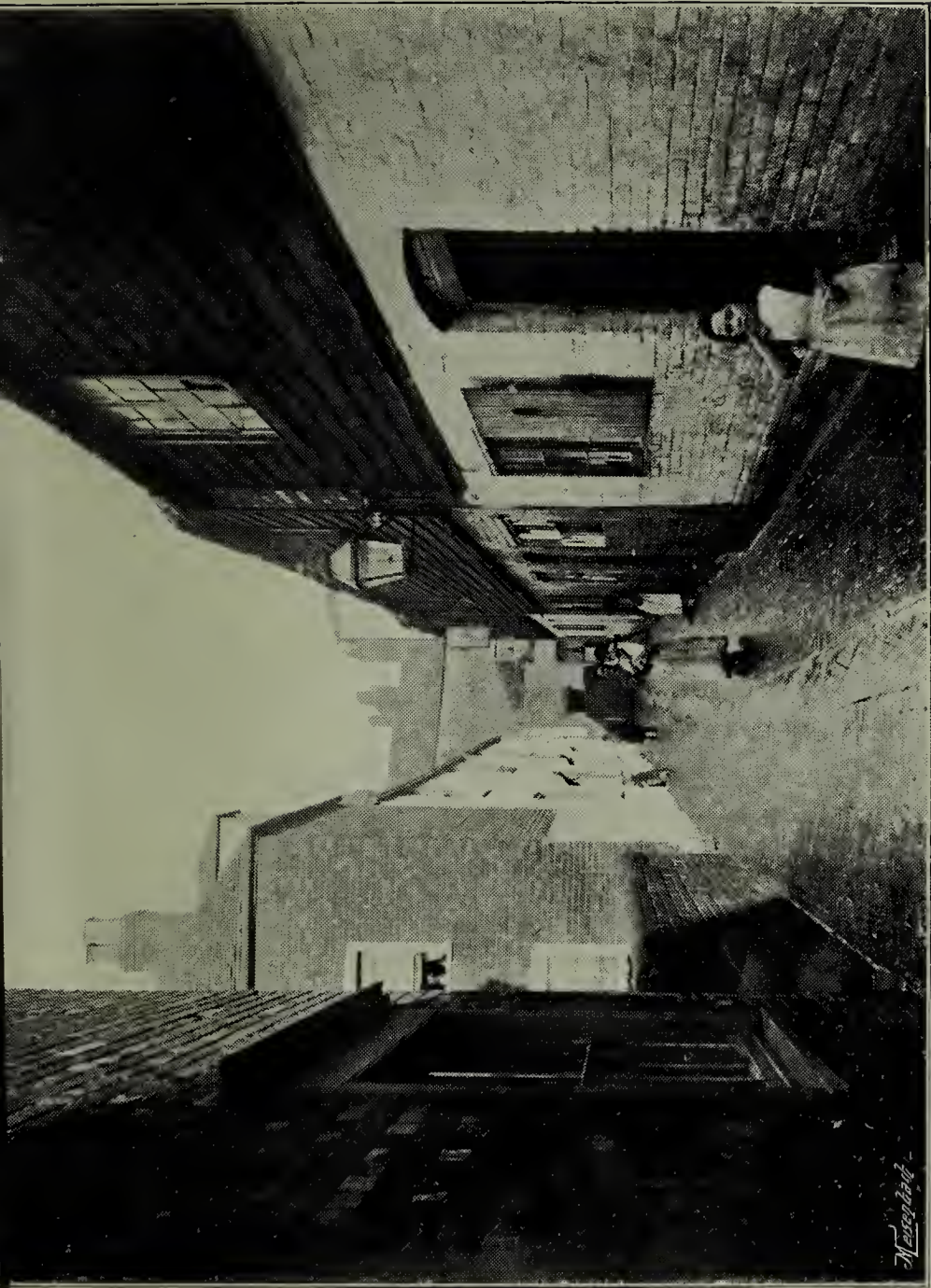
APPENDIX B.



No. 2.—SIMNEL STREET.



APPENDIX C.



No. 3.—CASTLE LANE (from Simnel Street).

Messingham



APPENDIX D.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

To the Council of the County Borough of Southampton, being the Local Authority under Part I of the above-mentioned Act for the Urban Sanitary District of the said County Borough.

I, the undersigned, do hereby, under the provisions of Section 4 and 5 of the above-mentioned Act, make a representation to the above-named Local Authority that, within the area described hereunder, in the district of the said Authority, many houses, courts, or alleys are unfit for human habitation; and that the narrowness, closeness, and bad arrangement and the bad condition of the streets and houses, or groups of houses within such area, and the want of light, air, ventilation and proper conveniences, and other sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes, are dangerous and injurious to the health of the inhabitants both of the buildings in the said area and of the neighbouring buildings; and that the evils connected with such houses, courts and alleys and the sanitary defects in such area cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an Improvement Scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets or houses.

The area to which the Scheme relates is bounded as follows:—On the North by the North side of Castle Gardens and Castle Square, and by an imaginary irregular line drawn from Castle Square to Zion Chapel and West Street.

On the South by Blue Anchor Lane and the North side of Simnel Street.

On the East by the West side of West Street, the West side of Pepper Alley, and the West side of Saint Michael's Square, and on the West by the East sides of West Quay and Western Shore respectively.

And consists of the following streets and other places or parts thereof, viz.:—

Castle Gardens	Castle Court	Simnel Street (part of)
Castle Buildings	Dear's Court	Lock's Court
Williams' Court	West Street (part of)	White's Court
Lansdowne Place	Chesterfield Terrace	Pepper Alley (West side of)
Castle Lane	Lansdowne Hill	Blue Anchor Court, and
Taylor's Court	(part of)	Blue Anchor Lane
Silk Shop Yard		(North side of)

A. WELLESLEY HARRIS, M.R.C.S., D.P.H., &c.

Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough of Southampton.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1894.

APPENDIX E.

SCHEME.

Made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the County Borough of Southampton, acting by the Council as the Local Authority under "The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890," for the Improvement of a certain unhealthy area within the said County Borough.

PRELIMINARY.

Whereas an official representation in writing, dated the 23rd day of October, 1894, has been made to us, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, pursuant to the Provisions of the 4th Section of the above-mentioned Act, by Arthur Wellesley Harris, the Medical Officer of Health for the said County Borough, representing that within the area described in the said representation, and which area is hereafter specified and described, the same being within the District of the said County Borough, many of the Houses, Courts, and Alleys, within the said area, were unfit for human habitation, and that the narrowness, closeness, and bad arrangements, and the bad condition of the Streets and Houses, or groups of Houses within such area, and the want of light, air, ventilation, and proper Conveniences and other Sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes were dangerous and injurious to the health of the inhabitants, both of the Buildings in the said area or of the neighbouring Buildings, and that the evils connected with such Houses, Courts, and Alleys, and the Sanitary defects in such area could not be effectually remedied, otherwise than by an Improvement Scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the Streets and Houses within such area, or, of some of such Streets and Houses, and Whereas we, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, have taken such representation into our consideration, and being satisfied of the truth thereof, and of the sufficiency of our recourses, have passed a Resolution to the effect, that the said area is an unhealthy area, and that an Improvement Scheme ought to be made in respect of such area. Now Therefore, WE, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, in furtherance of such Resolution, and in pursuance of the Provisions of such Act, and the powers of the said Act conferred upon us, do make the Scheme following, that is to say :—

IMPROVEMENT AREA.

The Lands delineated and coloured red on the plan to this Scheme annexed, and which lands respectively are bounded on the North by the North side of Castle Gardens and Castle Square, from thence by an imaginary irregular line drawn through Castle Square to Zion Chapel and from thence to West Street; on the South, by the North side of Blue Anchor Lane, and the North side of Simnel Street; on the East, by the West side of West Street, the West side of Pepper Alley, and the West side of St. Michael's Square; and on the West by the East side of West Quay and Western Shore Roads, respectively, and which Lands contain altogether by measurement, Two Acres, Three Roods and Three Perches, and consist of, and comprise the following Streets and other Places, or parts thereof (that is to say) :—

Castle Gardens	Castle Court	Simnel Street (part of)
Castle Buildings	Dear's Court	Lock's Court
Williams' Court	West Street (part of)	White's Court
Lansdowne Place	Chesterfield Terrace	Pepper Alley (West side of)
Castle Lane	Lansdowne Hill	Blue Anchor Court, and
Taylor's Court	(part of)	Blue Anchor Lane (North
Silk Shop Yard		side of)

APPENDIX E.—*Continued.*

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

The Lands, Dwelling-houses and Premises within the limits of the said Improvement Area or any of the same, may, for the purposes of this scheme, be taken compulsorily.

APPROPRIATION OF LANDS.

Upon the Lands constituting the said Improvement Area as aforesaid, when cleared, or upon some suitable part or parts thereof, Dwellings for the Working Classes shall be constructed so as to afford accommodation, and to have the Sanitary arrangements specified in the particulars set forth in the Schedule to this Scheme annexed; and the Streets shown on the said Plan shall be formed and widened as nearly as may be to the extent shown by dark red lines on the said Plan, according to the particulars set forth in the Schedule to this Scheme annexed.

In the appropriation for the aforesaid purposes of the Lands constituting the said Improvement Area, any Regulations made for the purposes, and in the manner set forth in the Schedule to this Scheme annexed shall be duly observed.

EXECUTION OF SCHEME.

The said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, as the Local Authority, shall carry this Scheme into execution in accordance with, and subject to the provisions of "The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890," and subject to such Conditions and Modifications as may be prescribed and made under the authority of the said Act, the Provisional Order authorising the execution of this Scheme, or the Act confirming such Provisional Order respectively.

SHORT TITLE.

This Scheme may be cited for all purposes, as "The Southampton (Simnel Street and West Quay) Improvement Scheme, 1894."

Given under our Common Seal, this Ninth day of November, 1894.

The Common Seal of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses was hereunto affixed, in pursuance of an Order of the Council of the said County Borough, in the presence of



L. BUTTON, *Mayor*

GEORGE B. NALDER *Town Clerk.*

APPENDIX E.—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE.

PARTICULARS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING SCHEME.

Upon the Lands within the said Improvement Area, when cleared, Buildings shall be built in such manner and under such conditions and restrictions as to elevation, size, design, and extent of accommodation as the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall prescribe or approve, and to their satisfaction, so as to afford in the aggregate suitable accommodation for not less than 500 persons, in lieu of 898 persons, being the number of persons of the Working Class which will be displaced in the said Area by the execution of this Scheme. Such Dwellings shall be furnished with such Water Closets, Sinks, Water Supply, Dust Shoots, and other proper Sanitary Arrangements, as the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall prescribe, and to their satisfaction.

The Buildings at present standing upon the Lands constituting the Improvement Area, when the same shall be acquired, shall be taken down and removed, and new Buildings upon the said Lands shall be erected according to Regulations to be made from time to time in that behalf by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, with the approval of the Local Government Board as the confirming Authority.

Such of the Lands constituting the Improvement Area as shall not be required for the purposes of providing accommodation as aforesaid for 500 persons, of the Working Class may be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses as they may think fit.

STREETS.

The following Streets shall be widened and formed respectively, as shown by dark red lines upon the said Plan :—

Simnel Street	} To be widened, so far as affected by the Scheme, to a minimum width of 40 feet.
West Quay (part of) ...	...
Pepper Alley ...	...

A New Street, 40 feet wide, to be formed in continuation of Bugle Street and Pepper Alley, extending from Simnel Street to Castle Square, as shown upon the said Plan.

ESTIMATE.

Required by Section 6 of "The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890."

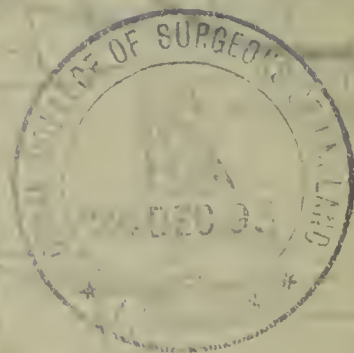
Cost of Land, &c.	...	...	...	£19,500	0	0
Cost of Roads	...	...	...	£2,000	0	0
				£21,500	0	0
Less Estimated Value of Surplus Land	...			£7,943	15	0
Total Nett Cost	...	...	...	£13,556	5	0

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON
HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

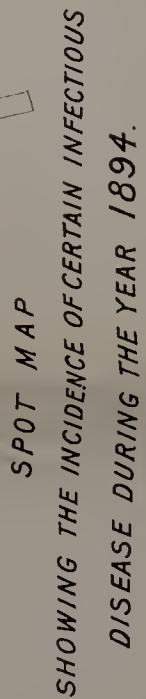
PLAN
OF THE
SIMNEL STREET
AND



W.B.G. Bennett C.E.
Borough Surveyor



Appendix G.



Scarlet Fever	marked thus	x
Typhoid Fever	"	●
Diphtheria	"	○

